

17/12/91

COLOURED FIGURES
OF
ENGLISH FUNGI
OR
MUSHROOMS,

BY
JAMES SOWERBY, F. L. S.

DESIGNER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, ETC.

. . . . " Was ev'ry falt'ring tongue of man,
Almighty Father! filent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
Even in the depth of folitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power."

VOL. II.—TAB. CXXI.—CCXL.

L O N D O N:

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MDCCXCIX.

Jos: Banks

T A B. CXXI.

AGARICUS COSSUS.

THE highest parts of Peckham Wood, Surrey, produce this species annually about October, where I have always found it in great plenty since the year 1792. It is also to be found in other woods. The pileus is covered with a gluten, which constantly gives a strong goat-like odour, exactly resembling the wounded *larva* of Phœl. Cossus. When this gluten is dried by the wind, the scent still remains on the hand that has touched it, for many hours. In colour and shape this Agaric varies but little from the figure here given.

T A B. CXXII.

AGARICUS ALBELLUS. *Schæff. tab. 78.*

THIS is not a common plant, nor have I found it more than twice. It surely is the same species as quoted above, varying a little in the proportion, &c. It is very fleshy and solid from the pileus to the root; the gills are very narrow. I have found it greyish, but the present specimen was nearly white where it was not bruised; the bruises were reddish.

T A B. CXXIII.

AGARICUS DEALBATUS.

THIS little elegant species is often found under a canopy of firs, some with partly conical, and some with undulating or waving tops, in different proportions, dancing, as it were, in rings and mazes arrayed in virgin white.

T A B. CXXIV.

AGARICUS GEOPHYLLUS. *Bull. Pl. 522. fig. 2.*

———— INODORUS. *Bull. Pl. 524. fig. 2.*

VARIABLE in colour; the pileus is sometimes brown all over, and more or less scaly, the boss generally darkest, and mostly brown, though the rest of the pileus may happen to be purple or lilac. The gills vary from nearly white to a dark brown. Is this *A. umbonatus* of Dr. Withering? and may not the gills be sometimes quite white, as he describes them? It is not uncommon in September and October.

T A B. CXXV.

AGARICUS IMPUBER. *Batsch. tab. 23. fig. 116. a. b. c.*

IF a distinct species, this is a very pretty one. I have found it three or four times in different places in October and November very plentifully, but not always with purple on the stem; in other respects it seems very constant.

T A B. CXXVI.

AGARICUS SEJUNCTUS.

NOT uncommon in autumn in most woods, although it should seem to have hitherto escaped notice. This kind commonly grows to a large size. The pileus is of a dirtyish yellow, or nearly white, the gills whitish, and thickest near the stipes, somewhat flattened, as it were, by separating from it in a peculiar manner, and partly adhering to each other. This is constant in the many individuals I have seen.

T A B. CXXVII.

AGARICUS DRYOPHYLLUS. *Bull. Pl.* 434. *fig.* 2.

————— *With.* 289. *ed.* 3.

VERY common, and nearly in similar situations with the Champignon, *A. pratensis*, Hudson, *A. orcadus*, Withering, and forming circles like that species. The pileus is mostly brownish in the centre, the gills arched upwards, the stipes smooth and hollow.

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T A B. CXXVIII.

AGARICUS TITUBANS. *Bull. Pl.* 425. *fig.* 1.

FOUND in Kenfington Gardens, but not very often, and generally solitary. The brown or salmon-coloured gills form the most remarkable feature in this species.

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T A B. CXXIX.

AGARICUS CRASSIPES. *Schæff. tab.* 88. *With.* 184. *ed.* 3.

————— FUSIPES. *Bull.* 106, & 516. *fig.* 2.

————— *Dicks. fasc.* 1. *page* 15.

VERY common, and in many respects resembling some varieties of *Agaricus stipitis* (exclusive of the annulus and generally greater roughness of the latter), but is tougher and more elastic; growing in clusters from the fissures of old stumps, and between them and the earth, generally so confined at the roots, that a large cluster often arises from a single point. The small bundle here represented grew on the stump of a fawn-down oak, and had radicles. Surely this is *A. elasticus* Withering, 190? The gills are often quite white.

T A B. CXXX.

AGARICUS BULBOSUS.

PLENTIFUL in Earlham plantation of firs, by the road leading to Norwich, in autumn. I could not help giving it the above name. It should seem to be the *A. bulbosus* of Hudson. The *A. bulbosus* of Schæff. Bolt. With. 3d ed. 217. &c. seem all to be no other than a variety of *A. muscarius* Linn. which has been multiplied to many species.

T A B. CXXXI.

AGARICUS SEMIOVATUS. *With.* 296. *ed.* 3.

———— HELVEOLUS. *Schæff. t.* 210.

———— PAPILIONACEUS. *Bull. Pl.* 58.

———— SEMIPUTRIS. *Bull. Pl.* 66.

COMMONLY found in a less luxuriant state than represented, yet often larger. This variety of proportions has given it so many appearances, that it is easily enough taken for different species. It is *A. acuminatus* of Schæff. when the pileus is found acuminate, which is not uncommon; *A. ciliaris* of Bolt. when occasionally lacerated; *A. semiovatus* of Dr. Withering, when the plant is nearest to perfection in all its parts. The gills are, in the beginning, edged with a white farina, or powder; by degrees they become mottled with brown, and finally black, when they are seen to be double, and composed of capillary tubes, which deliquesce along with the black seed. In a perfect state, it has an annulus, and is most plentiful in moist meadows, on dung, in spring and autumn. On a dewy morning the pileus is covered with a moisture, through which it shines with a beautiful sparkling lustre.

T A B. CXXXII.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. *Linn. Sp.* 1645. *F. S.* 1252.

Huds. 1 *ed.* 497. *With.* 3 *ed.* 333. *Woodville's*

Med. Botany, Pl. 274. *Bull.* 82.

BOLETUS UNGULATUS. *Schæff.* 136, 137? *Bull.* 401,
& 491.

ON willows most frequent. It is sessile, varying in shape, but often resembling an horse's hoof. The pileus, when young, is fox-coloured, and somewhat tomentose, but becomes very hard, though fibrous by age, so as to endure all seasons, and even defy the ravages of insects for more than 7 or 8 years, growing or dried. The tubes are long, and mostly cylindrical, very fine, growing under each other in layers periodically; in the beginning of each period, commonly giving a whitish farina, afterwards a ferruginous powder. This is the *Agaricus chirurgorum*, *Edin. Pharm.* formerly having been recommended as a styptic. It is manufactured for tinder, &c. on the Continent in many places, by beating, boiling in lye and saltpetre, &c. In Franconia, they are said to beat the inner substance into the form of leather, and sew it together for garments.

T A B. CXXXIII.

BOLETUS FOMENTARIUS. *Linn. Sp.* 1645. *F. S.* 1252.

With. 3 *ed.* 333.

SEEMS commonly confounded with the preceding, and often resembles it in every varied shape, but grows quicker, seldom enduring more than a season, perhaps from August to December. The fibres are softer, and easily pervaded by insects, &c. It is made into tinder without beating, and used in Germany, particularly about the Hartze, so famous for its rich mines. I have the authority of the ingenious Dr. Afzelius, formerly a pupil of Linnæus, for authenticating this species. The tubes are mostly equal, and exude copiously a glaucous farina in the growing state, which may be scraped off. In the latter state, they exude a ferruginous powder. Are not *B. pseudo-ignarius* *Bull.* 458, and *B. ungulatus* *Schæff.* 138, this species?

T A B. CXXXIV.

BOLETUS LUCIDUS. *Curt. F. L.* 224.

———— RUGOSUS. *Jac.* 169. *With.* 321.

———— OBLIQUATUS. *Bull. Pl.* 459. *ed. Pl. a. b. c.*

THIS has some affinity to the last, is of a fibrous texture, and sometimes sessile, but softer, and the generally richly lacquered appearance of the pileus and stem makes it conspicuous. The varnish seems a coloured gum, similar to what often issues in the autumn from the hornbeam, of a dark brown or black, resembling bitumen. I have mostly found it on the hornbeam, or *Carpinus betulus* Linn. It is seldom found in the soft state, when the part growing is yellow or whitish, and very tender, when it recedes from the least touch, so that grass, &c. may easily be surrounded by it, and seem to grow through it. I have found it two or three times so on Hainault Forest, Essex, &c. Mr. Walford, of Birdbrook, Essex, favoured me with the specimen here figured, from his plantation.

T A B. CXXXV.

BOLETUS SULPHUREUS. *Bull.* 429. *With.* 3 ed. 331.

ON walnut, oak, and willow trees, &c. after rain, in spring, summer, and autumn. It is of quick growth, and sometimes forms an imbricated moss in a few days of three or more feet in circumference. This easily dries, when it becomes friable, and is readily reduced to a powder for tinder, for which it is occasionally used in some places upon the Continent. When fresh, it is soft and tender, and, if laid with the pileus downwards, will produce pores like the under side; those protuberances that are sheltered under the imbrications are commonly covered with pores. In very shady places it will often become ramose, and be altogether covered with pores, whence Bull. B. *ramosus*, pl. 418.

T A B. CXXXVI.

LYCOPERDON FRAGILE. *Dicks. Fasc. tab. 3. fig. 5.*
With. 3 ed. 385.

IT may seem as if the seeds of this plant floated in the autumnal air, and lighting where chance directed. I have found them on living grass, &c. a foot or more from the earth, fixed by a gummy matter rather than a root. In the morning, like a thick cream in one mass, which soon becomes yellow, and begins to separate, but, on the least touch, will run together again. It grows harder, and forms distinct plants towards evening. The following day they seem perfected, and consist of a chestnut brown and brittle case, full of dark powder, on something like a loose woolly receptacle.

T A B. CXXXVII.

SPHÆRIA DECORTICATA.

HYPOXYLON NUMMULARIUM. *Bull. Pl. 468. fig. 4.*

THIS species is common in Kensington Gardens. The Rev. Mr. Kirby, who sent me fine specimens from Suffolk, suggested the name of *S. decorticata*, much more applicable than the above of Bulliard. I have found it nearly covering sticks three or four feet long.

T A B. CXXXVIII.

SPHÆRIA CIRRHATA. *Hoff. tab. 6. fig. 1.*

HYPOXYLON CIRRHATUM. *Bull. Pl. 487. fig. 4.*

FOUND occasionally in Kensington Gardens and Hornsey Wood. Most of the sphæria discharge a loose powder; this discharges a wax-like substance like fine thread or tendrils, resembling vermicelli.

T A B. CXXXIX.

UREDOLONGISSIMA.

POA Aquatica, very plentiful in one part of Lambeth Marsh, bears this parasite on the foliage early in autumn, which gives the appearance of the fructification of an *Asplenium*. It seems nearly allied to *R. segetum* of Bull. *pl.* 472. *fig.* 2. (viz.) the smut, as it is commonly called, of the corn; but this fine dust is brown, and imbedded in longitudinal streaks in the substance of the foliage, covered by the epidermis, which it bursts on the front, and is visible by being transparent at the back. The smut seems a change of the substance of the seed, covered by its epidermis, and is much blacker. See *Ustilata* in *Bibliotheca Banksiana*, vol. 3. p. 422, and 431. The French call it Ergot. Uredo is a new genus of Persoon, in his work on Fungi.

T A B. CLX.

UREDOPRUMENTI.

MUCH too common on wheat in low places, or where too closely sown, especially after rain in the early part of autumn. This takes possession of the foliage like the last, but rather in shape of upright short clavated threads, black at the top, appearing scorched at the bases, in shorter spaces, and frequently burst on both sides. It also more commonly covers the upper and outer parts of the stem, calyx, &c. for near two feet, seldom touching the seed, although it may stint it more or less by weakening the plant. This is commonly distinguished by the appellation of the blight.

T A B. CXLI.

AGARICUS MINIATUS. *Schæff. tab. 213.*

FOUND by Lady Arden at Boxhill, Surry, and also by the Rev. John Hemsted, Newmarket. It is not very rare, although I believe hitherto unnoticed by any British author. It is somewhat sportive; which, however, in all the fungi depends much on the place of growth, or variableness of the season. Pileus sometimes with a large boss, at other times more hemispherical; generally of a deep buff hue, as well as the gills, which are rather wide asunder. The stipes is lighter coloured, solid, but pithy.

T A B. CXLII.

AGARICUS OPACUS. *With. ed. 3. p. 183.*

THE silvery glare and opaque surface of the pileus will generally distinguish this plant; yet under particular circumstances we have seen it without this mark, when it occasionally represents *A. infundibuliformis*, t. 286, and *A. fimbriatus*, Bolt. t. 61. It is a very common plant, growing in woods, on heaths, &c. and occasionally along with *A. arcades*, which it resembles in flavour, but is more watery and tender. The opaque glare will easily rub off when fresh, though we have dried specimens that retain it.

T A B. CXLIII.

AGARICUS PALLIDUS. *Schæff. tab. 50.*

HAINAULT Forest produces this plant plentifully in October. It has some resemblance to the last species. The pileus is often opaque, but not silvery or shining. It has a strong mealy smell, and disagreeable taste. The gills invariably produce on their outer surfaces a pinky powder, in the advanced state, and in drying.

T A B. CXLIV.

AGARICUS AROMATICUS.

————— GLUTINOSUS. *Bull. t. 258. & 539.*

FIRST sent me by Mr. B. M. Forster. Found at Walthamstow. The agreeable spicy odour suggested its name. It appears to be *A. glutinosus* of Bulliard, though his gills are colourless; a name applicable to many of the fungi, (and would do for this were it not previously engaged,) as it is sometimes altogether a gluten, or jelly. The pileus has generally a thick glutinous skin of a cinnamon colour: the gills are somewhat pinky; they appear to be decurrent in the young state, but when advanced they separate, so as to appear naturally loose or separate from the stipes, which is somewhat hollow and pithy. The whole plant when fresh is often so tender, I have not been able to gather it whole; in bruising it becomes blackish. As the plant dries, the skin corrugates, and often becomes very prettily reticulated; (may not this be *A. reticulatus* of Dr. Withering, ed. 3. 289?) The taste is watery, with a peppermint-like coolness in the mouth, and a lasting roughness in the throat.

T A B. CXLV.

LYCOPERDON RADIATUM.

THIS remarkably curious and new species, perhaps a new genus, (which, however, seems to belong to the *Lycoperdon phalloides* of Philosophical Transactions, v. 74. 473. t. 16. and *Spicilegium botanicum*, t. 12.) was sent me from Holt in Norfolk by the Rev. R. B. Francis, who found it on a plastered wall of a ball-room. The rays appear to be the root by which it is attached to the wall, and are composed of an infinite number of fine woolly filaments nearly white. The little ball in the centre is nearly solid, and finely tomentose on the outside. Under a magnifier we can discover a fine dust or seed, closely resembling that of the *Lycoperdon phalloides*, but much less copious.

T A B. CXLVI.

LYCOPERDON ACARIFORME,

ALSO a new species, found at Walthamstow by Mr. B. M. Forster. The little radiate roots are composed of similar fibres to the preceding, spreading in a much smaller proportion, somewhat knee'd, and divided into irregular lobes bearing some resemblance to claws, giving it altogether the appearance of an animal. The ball is scarcely tomentose, nor can we be positive that it is a Lycoperdon.

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T A B. CXLVII.

PEZIZA HISPIDA. *Rel. Sup.* 1051.

----- LANUGINOSA. *Bull.* 204.

----- ALBIDA. *Schæff.* t. 151.

THE Rev. Charles Abbot favored me with the larger specimens of this plant from Whitewood, Bedfordshire. Bulliard has some figures much larger, spreading and recurved, in a campanulate form, nearly half an inch beyond the hispid part. The small figures were from Essex, gathered by Thomas Walford, Esq. and differ in size only.



T A B. CXLVIII.

PEZIZA ARGILLACEA.

OCCASIONALLY on common black modelling clay, where, to the artist, it is a troublesome intruder, it being generally necessary to work the part again to get rid of it. It is held to the clay by very fine attenuated cobweb-like fibres from the sides, as it were to assist the little knobby root.

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T A B. CXLIX.

PEZIZA MELASTOMA.

THIS pretty plant was sent with a neat drawing from Hexham in Northumberland, by Francis Scott jun. of that place, who observes, that it is frequent on the root of *Erica vulgaris*, &c. that it is of a thick hard substance in every stage of growth, growing singly or in groups in upland shady woods, about February and March. The black inside in drying forms cracks, and when magnified we see whitish threads crossing them.

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T A B. CL.

PEZIZA AUREA.

HELVELLA AUREA. *Bolt.* '98. *With. ed.* 3. 340.

COMMON on cut stumps of oak, &c. in autumn.



T A B. CLI.

PEZIZA CITRINA. *With. ed. 3. p. 347.*

FREQUENT on bits of wood in damp shady places.

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T A B. CLII.

PEZIZA CHRYSOCOMA. *Bull. tab. 376.*

FOUND on bits of wood, very frequently on the under side.

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T A B. CLIII.

HELVELLA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. *Schæff. tab. 277.*

GATHERED in Kenfington Gardens, October 1797. It exactly resembles an Agaric with the lamellæ taken out. Our specimens were seemingly more perfect than those referred to; but do not quite so well agree with the title of *infundibuliformis*, or funnel-shaped.

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T A B. CLIV.

HELVELLA FULIGINOSA. *Schæff. 320. With. ed. 3. 341.*

VERY plentiful, in October 1797, in the fir plantations of Thomas Walford, Esq. of Birdbrook, Essex, by whose favour I received them. It should seem very nearly allied to *Peziza stipitata*. The odour was disagreeable.



T A B. CLV.

HELVELLA PANNOSA.

**F**OUND by Mr. Hunter in Lord Mansfield's garden, Hampstead, Middlesex. Woody in texture, irregularly infundibuliform, being more or less lacerated, rugged, or torn even to the inner side.



T A B. CLVI.

CLAVARIA ANTHOCEPHALA. *Bull.* 452. *With. ed.* 3. 366.

SENT by my kind friend Thomas Walford, Esq. with *Helvella fuliginosa*. I have found it sparingly on Hainault Forest; it is of a tough woody texture.

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T A B. CLVII.

CLAVARIA MUSCOIDES. *With. ed.* 3. 368.

FREQUENT in many woods and gardens, &c. in Autumn.

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T A B. CLVIII.

CLAVARIA LACINIATA. *Bull. t.* 415. *With. ed.* 3. 366.

THIS came from Birdbrook. It is much rooted in the earth, and seems to depend on the rising irregularities and herbage for support, spreading elegantly in all directions.

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T A B. CLIX.

SPHÆRIA CLAVATA.

THE Rev. John Hemsted favoured me with specimens gathered last Autumn from a plantation on Newmarket Heath, Cambridgeshire. It is a rare and new plant; I found three specimens in Sir William Jer-ningham's plantations at Costesy near Norwich, in the year 1783.



T A B. CLX.

SPHÆRIA FRAXINEA. *With. ed. 3. 393.*

THIS is certainly a very curious production, being a continued parasite on itself. The general shape is hemispherical, though often very uneven. It forms whitish farinaceous threads (if I may call them so) and black sphærules in alternate order around the whole surface, which, having fructified, remain in striæ concentrating from the root or base. The white threads destitute of farina becoming greyer, and the appearance of capsules in the black striæ being totally lost, give it the exact resemblance of the grain of the wood in some charcoal. This fungus is found on ash, hornbeam, and other trees, and often grows to three inches diameter, in some situations continuing to grow many months.



T A B. CLXI.

AGARICUS COLUMBARIUS. *Bull. t. 413, fig. 1.*

THIS is not an uncommon Agaric, but varies so much in colour as not to be easily known under all its changes. The most perfect plants are generally of a lead, or blueish colour; the pileus darkest and somewhat smooth, with a downy and silky appearance. When they vary to a dark-brown or foxy tint, they are then more sportive as to shape.

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T A B. CLXII.

AGARICUS MURINUS.

I WAS favoured with this curious plant by Lady Arden two or three times in September 1797. It had always a strong odour of mice. I can no where find a description agreeing correctly with this species, therefore suppose it new.

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T A B. CLXIII.

AGARICUS CAULICINALIS. *Bull. 522, fig. 1.*

SENT in September 1796, by the Rev. J. Hemsted of Newmarket, from a fir wood in that neighbourhood. It is a plentiful species where it grows at all. I believe no English author has described it.



T A B. CLXIV.

AGARICUS PILOSUS. *Hudf. Fl. Angl.* 622.

MR. B. M. Forster favoured me with specimens of this curious Agaric from Hollybush-Hill near Wansted in Essex. Mr. Dickson, I believe, first found it on the decayed foliage of Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) near Croydon, Surry, and gave it to Mr. Hudson.

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T A B. CLXV.

AGARICUS GALERICULATUS. *Schæff. tab.* 52.

FREQUENT on willow stumps in autumn or spring, especially in damp weather, mostly issuing from under the bark, or where it is rotted away near the surface of the earth. We find the general appearance of this fungus pretty constant; the stipes is tough.



T A B. CLXVI.

AGARICUS STRIATUS. *Bull.* 552, *fig.* 2.

VERY frequent on willow stumps, growing in large clusters.

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T A B. CLXVII.

AGARICUS ZYLOPHILUS. *Bull. t.* 530, *fig.* 2.

ALTHOUGH very frequent on bits of stick, old roots of furze, &c. yet it seems to have been overlooked in England. The stellated appearance is most common. In dry weather, and in its latter state, it is sometimes more opaque. Occasionally some fragments of an annulus are apparent.

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T A B. CLXVIII.

AGARICUS CONFLUENS.


I RECEIVED specimens of this curious Agaric by favour of the Rev. Charles Abbot of Bedford, (whose discernment and kindness I have not always had opportunity to acknowledge), two or three times in the autumn of 1796. One cluster was four times the size of the largest figure. The irregular protuberances on the pileus differ from any thing I had before seen in any of the Agarics.



T A B. CLXIX.

AGARICUS PROLIFERUS.

THIS curious specimen was found at Kennington, Surry, among a gravelly sand by the side of a stream, where there was above a bushel of them, all with long roots seemingly in proportion to the thickness of the coat of sand, as if they belonged to the bank beneath; the sand appeared to have lain there some time. A great many were with clusters of heads on one stem, as here figured.



T A B. CLXX.

AGARICUS PICACEUS. *Bull. tab. 146.*

NOT very common. I found it on Hainault forest Essex, and at Peckham-wood, in October and November 1795. Lord Viscount Lewisham observed it about the same time.—Surely it is very nearly allied to *Agaricus conspersus* of Dr. Withering, though much larger.



T A B. CLXXI.

AGARICUS MELIAGRIS.

I AM obliged to Lady Arden for beautiful specimens of this Agaric found in an hot-bed, May 24th, 1798. I have named it *A. meleagris*, as the former *A. meleagris* proves a variety of *A. clypeolarius*. The present is undoubtedly a new plant, having a solid stipes and a curious somewhat reticulated root. In drying, it becomes of a blush-red all over except the lower part of the stipes, which retains the darker hue.

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T A B. CLXXII.

AGARICUS ELIXUS.

I CANNOT trace out any account or figure of this, therefore presume it to be a new species—we find it pretty frequent in damp meadows, &c. generally very much fadden. It may be found every autumn (along with *A. compressus*, tab. 66), in Kenfington-gardens.

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T A B. CLXXIII.

AGARICUS HINNULEUS. *With. v. 3, 232.*

VERY frequent in fir woods, &c. We are not quite sure that this is Dr. Withering's species; but as it differs but little from his description, we venture to use his specific name, which is very apt. In the latter state it has often little blotches on the pileus, and the farinaceous powder is quite lost. We have seen it also much larger.



T A B. CLXXIV.

AGARICUS MOLLIUSCULUS.

GROWS in damp places on very rotten wood. These specimens were found in a grove under poplar-trees in Lambeth-marsh, August 27th, 1795. I have seen it since there, and in other places, strictly agreeing with what are here delineated.

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T A B. CLXXV.

BOLETUS SCABER. *Bull. t. 489, & 132, var.*  
BOLETUS BOVINUS. *Schæff. tab. 104?*

VERY frequent in woods, &c. It varies much in size and length of stipes, but less in the colour and general shape of the pileus and gills; the pileus has something of a dull leathery appearance, and is of a dirty greyish crimson. Its shape is hemisphærical, somewhat flattened. The pores are a dirty or greyish green, sometimes nearly white; their tubes very short towards the stipes, longer in the middle, and shortening again at the edge of the pileus; their diameter always small, but they seem when magnified regularly shaped. This I am told is a favourite food among the Russians and Poles, who have many ways of cooking and pickling it. Mr. Frazier was so kind as to bring me some from thence pickled, very rich in spices. Insects soon breed in this fungus.



T A B. CLXXVI.

HYDNUM REPANDUM. *With. v. 3, 336. Schæff. 318.*  
————— *Bull. tab. 172.*

IN Peckham and Hornsey Woods, plentifully every autumn. It is frequently sportive in shape, even to the very points, which I have found lamellated as in the figure. The colour varies but little. The substance is very brittle.

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T A B. CLXXVII.

PEZIZA PAPILLARIA. *Bull. t. 467, fig. 1.*

FOUND on rotten stumps in Hornsey Wood and other places, in damp autumns. It appears that the hairs at the edges and the sides are deciduous. It is very much frequented by insects, which are so much covered by it, as to appear like the fungus in motion, or the mites in cheese; but a magnifying lens soon discovers the deception.

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T A B. CLXXVIII.

PEZIZA HYDNOIDES.

ON bits of sticks, &c. in damp woods and shady places.



T A B. CLXXIX.

RETICULARIA MULTICAPSULA.

THIS is at first of a frothy, afterwards a mucilaginous texture. As it advances towards maturity, it settles into little roundish protuberances, and seems a somewhat condensed powder. At length we find it composed of an innumerable quantity of oblong capsules, filled with a fine powder or seed. The operculum, or cover, seems, like the same powder, a little hardened by external moisture, or some mucilaginous matter. I am not quite satisfied to call it a Reticularia; but must leave the definitions of all the Genera till we are more informed.

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T A B. CLXXX.

TRICHIA POLYMORPHA.

I FIRST found this in the outside gallery above the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, April 5th, 1794, on a cindery substance. I have frequently seen it since on putrifying bones, &c. The Rev. Mr. Alderson, of Hevingham, Norfolk, found some on Norfolk cheese, in his cellar, which was brought me by Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, June 1st, 1798. All cheese seems to have it in a young or imperfect state, as the yellow, orange and red tints indicate; the substance is extremely tender and mealy, but durable if not touched. I have both specimens by me, not decayed.



T A B. CLXXXI.

AGARICUS QUERCINUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1644. *With.*  
v. 4. 307.

MOST common on old oak posts, railing, or cut stumps; being least frequent on the trees themselves. These plants are attached by a broad base or back, often assuming the appearance of a *Boletus* on the under side, being full of such peculiar cells as to have caused a doubt of the genus. One specimen frequently unites in itself the three genera, *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, and *Hydnum*; being lamellated, porous, and with points. The pileus is more or less rugged, but not at all hairy. Substance very much like cork, clumsy, but often formed with the lamellæ elegantly dropping into labyrinths, folds, &c.

T A B. CLXXXII.

AGARICUS BETULINUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1645. *With.*  
v. 4. 305.

A NEATER plant than the last, growing sometimes in similar situations, and frequently on stumps of the Birch (*Betula*), whence I suppose its name. It is attached by a broad base or back, and in a young state is truly a *Boletus*, but in maturity acquires very distinct lamellæ, which finally become extremely thin, stiff, somewhat wrinkled, and folded. The shorter lamellæ end abruptly at right angles. The pileus is tomentose, variegated with different browns, greatly resembling *B. versicolor*. Those growing on the birch mostly assume a woolly whitish surface like plush.

T A B. CLXXXIII.

AGARICUS ALNEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1645.

I AM glad to have an opportunity, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Watts, F.L.S. to present my botanical friends with a figure of the true *Agaricus alneus*, with some certainty of its being of English growth. The above gentleman found the elegant small united specimen, No. 1. on a beer-barrel in his cellar at Ashill, Norfolk. Some small ones I gathered in London, by favour of Colonel Patterson, F.L.S. but the box they grew upon



came from the East Indies. The stem, when any, is short, lateral, woolly and white; lamellæ very different from any other Agaric known, and always split, turning backwards towards the pileus. They are finely fibrous within. None of my specimens have them branched\*; they are irregularly paired, and seldom inosculate except towards the base. The pileus is woolly, scolloped, zoned, and striated with furrows opposite to the lamellæ. Texture somewhat leathery and durable. I have been favoured with specimens from Owhyhee by Mr. Menzies, and from Sierra Leone in Africa by Dr. Afzelius. Mr. B. M. Forster found several on a timber between Shoreditch and Hackney; but from whence it came he knew not. The plant is common in the South of France.

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T A B. CLXXXIV.

AGARICUS MILLUS.

THIS curious Agaric was gathered in Kensington Gardens, where there were great plenty, January 1796. I am not sure of its being a species; but as it is difficult to make out satisfactorily to what it belongs, I could not resist figuring it. The prickly collar is most likely to afford a specific difference.

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T A B. CLXXXV.

AGARICUS FLACCIDUS.

A DISTINCT species not uncommon in pine woods. Mr. Hunter shewed me plenty in Lord Mansfield's wood at Hampstead, in the autumn of 1796. This fungus is apt to vary in its proportions and growth. The stipes is cottony at the base, from a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in height, often lateral. The gills are close, with some intermediate ones, but not sufficiently regular to reckon in pairs or regular numbers. The pileus is thin, and resembles tanned leather. It is often prettily stained or blotched in an advanced state. *A. mollis* Bull. may possibly be this plant.

\* It should seem that *A. betulinus*, tab. 182, (see the end of the description,) may have been received as this plant; and it is remarkable, that the constriction of the gills has been mistaken both in Bulliard's excellent plates, and Batsch, who has conceived them branched. However, Linnæus says lamellis *bifidis*, but of *A. betulinus* lamellis *ramosis*. *Sp. Pl.*



T A B. CLXXXVI.

AGARICUS LOBATUS.

————— INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. *Bull. t.* 553.

**K**ENSINGTON Gardens have often afforded this Agaric in great plenty, and with little variations. The stipes for the most part grows thickening upwards, and spreading into the pileus; gills numerous, lighter than the pileus, which is of a brownish red.

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T A B. CLXXXVII.

AGARICUS AMETHYSTINUS. *With. v.* 4. 180?

SHELTERED in the damp parts of woods, not unfrequent. Air and sun would affect the tender but beautiful colour. The lamellæ in the young plants are somewhat arched, and fixed; in the older they separate from the stem, and often seem as if never fixed. In the latter state the pileus sometimes hollows into the hollowed stipes, and the whole plant has a rusty hue, much resembling *A. farinaceus* of Hudson; but surely it cannot be the same species.

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T A B. CLXXXVIII.

AGARICUS FIMETARIUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1643.

————— OVATUS. *With. v.* 4. 293. *Curt. Lond. fasc. 2. t.* 72.

**F**OUND usually at the bottom of posts or paling, but not always. The stipes is rugged at the base, and up to the edge of the pileus in the younger plants, retaining there a permanent mark; the rest is smooth; the whole fistulose and very brittle. The gills are loose, of a silvery white, with a white farinaceous powder at their edges. The sides are connected by little points and pores fitting each other on either side; and the lamellæ



will more readily split than separate, till in advancing to decay, the pileus expanding, some occasionally split and some separate elastically, so as to disperse the seed from their pores. In wet weather they decay at the edges into an inky fluid, like the following species.

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T A B. CLXXXIX.

AGARICUS CYLINDRICUS. *With.* v. 4. 286. *Schæff.* 46, 47, & 48.

AGARICUS FIMETARIUS. *Curt. Lond. fasc.* 2. t. 73.

FOUND growing occasionally every where, more particularly among garden sweepings, and other rubbish in damp places, single, or in clusters. Stipes hollow, containing a pith resembling a thread of cotton. The pileus is more cylindrical than any other Agaric at present known, even in the general appearance; and I once saw it at Sir Abraham Hume's, Bart. Hertfordshire, full four inches long, and only one and a half in diameter. Some of the plants are eighteen inches high, in the advanced state decaying at the edges of the pileus, the seeds with the gills dropping off in a fluid state. The annulus is remarkably permanent, though small.

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T A B. CXC.

AGARICUS PROCERUS. *Schæff.* 18, 19, 32, & 33. *With.* v. 4. 271. *Huds.* 612. *Curt. Lond. fasc.* 4. t. 69.

A COMMON plant, varying but little except in proportion. The stipes is somewhat fibrous and brittle. The gills are less brittle, and join to the pileus half an inch from the stipes. The pileus is tough and spongy, especially when dry; the annulus double; the outermost resembling the coating of the pileus, the inner its spongy substance: so also are the scales of the pileus.



T A B. CXCI.

BOLETUS BIENNIS. *Bull. t.* 449. *fig.* 1.

FOUND by the Rev. Mr. Hemsted in the neighbourhood of Newmarket. According to Bulliard, it is apt to vary much. The stipes (occasionally central, and covered with naked pores) is somewhat tomentose. Pores varying, into sinuses and labyrinths very irregularly. The pileus is rather hispid. It hardens in drying, becoming woody.

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T A B. CXCII.

BOLETUS PERENNIS. *Linn. With. ed.* 3. 314.

THIS may be found every year in Sir William Jer-  
ningham's plantations near Norwich, according to my  
experience for some years. It is of a woody texture,  
and appears nearly the same whether fresh or dried.  
Miss Johnes sent it to Dr. Smith from Hafod, Cardi-  
ganshire.

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T A B. CXCIII.

BOLETUS ANGUSTATUS.

MR. Robson of Darlington first sent me a bit of this  
plant. I have since found it at the foot of a poplar in  
Lambeth, and elsewhere. The character seems con-  
stant. It is fixed by the back; the pores are long and  
narrow, with some variations; the pileus flattish, much  
blotched with a dull crimson, zoned and lobed, some-  
what satiny at the edges, which are of a silvery brown.



T A B. CXCIV.

BOLETUS SINUOSUS.

IN September 1793, I gathered the uppermost specimen on the root of an old poplar in Lambeth, where there were many larger ones all attached by the back. The pores are sinuous, oblong, or varying in every direction; the pileus tomentose, knobby, zoned, and undulating in ridges towards the edges, often much imbricated. The lower specimen was gathered from the same spot in the December following, when the plants were almost black, with a gum or glutinous pitchy-looking substance on the pileus, particularly towards its edges, and the tomentose appearance was lost: at both periods they were whitish within, and altogether of the same fibrous or woolly texture, and woody hardness.

T A B. CXCV.

BOLETUS IMPUBER. *Bull.*

RARELY found in an advanced state. Lady Arden first sent me full grown specimens. When first appearing it often resembles a Byffus, with here and there some pores indicating a Boletus\*. Sometimes we find little else than pores†. It is attached by the back, the pores somewhat unequal and small; the pileus rugged and zoned; its growing edges velvety. At an advanced period it is more or less smooth in its general surface.

\* I have somewhere seen it under the name of *B. byssoides*.

† *Boletus resupinatus* Bolton.



T A B. CXCVI.

BOLETUS RADIATUS.

WAS gathered in Stone-Park, Withiham, Suffex, on a decaying stump, perhaps an oak. It grows radiating from a centre, or small woolly beginning, bursting through the bark. The pores are nearly equal and small; pileus at its attachment ferruginous, browner in the middle, zoned and yellower towards the edges; texture woody. Perhaps this may be *B. versicolor* Schæff. tab. 136.—but surely not of *Linn.*

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T A B. CXCVII.

AGARICUS COCCINEUS.

THE Rev. Mr. Hemsted of Newmarket sent me this pretty Agaric. I do not know that it is any where noticed. The stipes is woolly at the base, solid, and nearly of equal thickness; the long gills fixed to the stipes; the pileus thin and somewhat conical. Although a tender plant, it does not change colour in drying, but shrivels much. It grows parasitically on pine cones, &c.

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T A B. CXCVIII.

LYCOPERDON FORNICATUM. *Huds.*

THIS very singular plant has been frequently found in Norfolk and Suffolk. My specimen was met with in Kent. So strange a vegetable has surprised many; and in the year 1695 it was published under the name of Fungus Anthropomorphus, and figured with



human faces on the head. It is at first roundish; in ripening the head bursts through the two coats or wrappers; the inner wrapper, detaching itself from the outer, becomes inverted, connected only by the edges; the coats most constantly split into four parts. See Mr. Woodward's excellent account of most of the species in *Linn. Transf.* vol. ii. p. 32.

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T A B. CXCIX.

CLAVARIA TUBEROSA.

I FOUND this also in Stone-Park, Suffex, growing on sticks, bursting its way through the bark. The root is tuberous, and held to the wood by threads a little above the base, somewhat knobby where the plant ascends, which is a little tubular and pointed.

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T A B. CC.

SPHÆRIA HYPOTRICHOIDES.

HYPOXILON LOCULIFERUM. *Bull. t.* 195. *fig.* I. A.B.

HORSEHAIR USNEA. *Dill. Musc.* 67. *t.* 13. *fig.* II. A.B.

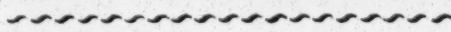
BROUGHT me by Mr. Jonathan Peckover, who found it growing on an old sack of saw-dust in his wine-cellar at Wisbeach. Even this plant, so finely fibrous, has white farinaceous ends, analogous to pollen or fructifying dust; also capsules below. Thus it answers to the class *Monœcia* of Linnæus—a circumstance which seems proper to the *Sphærias*. My friend William Skrimshire Esq. jun. of Wisbeach first observed the farinaceous powder on this plant.



## T A B. CCI.

AGARICUS INTEGER. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1640.

THIS beautiful plant is extremely common most of the year. It inhabits cool recesses of woods at midsummer, spreading more at large in the autumn to midwinter even among frost and snow. It is mostly solid, but spongy, and very brittle. The lamellæ are most constantly entire from the edges of the pileus to the stipes, affording a certain specific distinction. It is sometimes sportive in form, but varies most in the tints, and may be found of all the colours of the rainbow, green scarcely excepted. It is often much eaten by snails, and is highly acrid. Krapf has figured it in 10 plates, exhibiting nearly 100 figures, which are erroneously reckoned several species.



## T A B. CCII.

AGARICUS DELICIOSUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *Schæff.*  
t. II, &c.

THE Rev. R. B. Francis favoured me with fine specimens of this plant from the neighbourhood of Holt in Norfolk. It is somewhat spongy; the rich orange juice resides in the extremities of the under-side of the plant, lining the inner edge of the stipes, &c. The gills branch and anastomose, and in ripening or drying become covered with a fine pinky farina. The plant I tasted was very pleasant. Mr. Francis, however, found some that were more or less acrid. I had one dressed, which was very luscious eating, full of rich gravy, with a little of the flavour of muscles. It changes green when bruised, as Dr. Smith\* and Mr. Stackhouse remark. Is this the real *A. Cesarius*? I have even been told *A. muscarius* of Linnæus is, and that it is good eating. I have found it pleasant tasted, and shall be glad of information on so doubtful a point.

\* See Tour on the Continent, vol. i. 180.



T A B. CCIII.

AGARICUS ZONARIUS. *With.* 3 ed. v. 4. p. 193.  
———— FUSCUS. *Schæff.* 285.

MUCH like *A. deliciosus*, but constantly of a browner colour, and the lamellæ in sets, not branching or anastomosing, somewhat rounding from the stem, varying from almost white to fuscous. The milk is constantly very acrid.

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T A B. CCIV.

AGARICUS LACTIFLUUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *With.*
v. 4, p. 257.

IN the greatest perfection in fir plantations; in other places commonly varying to Bulliard's *A. dulcis* t. 224, and *A. vinosus* t. 54. The whole plant is of a reddish cinnamon colour, the pileus reddest. The lamellæ join the stipes in nearly a straight line; the milk is commonly mild, but leaves a roughish acrid taste in the throat. *Dulcis* is a poor variety, and *vinosus* is found in oak and other woods like a strayed plant. This Agaric has something of an oily smell, and somewhat rancid taste. It is brittle, and easily crumbles under the touch.

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T A B. CCV.

AGARICUS CINNAMOMEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1642. *With.*  
v. 4, p. 257.

TO be known from the last in the younger state by its cobweb-like annulus; afterwards by the gills as it were rounded off from the stipes, which is yellower, somewhat striated; and by its breaking into clefts at the edge.



T A B. CCVI.

AGARICUS SPINIPES.

RECEIVED by favour of the Rev. Mr. Hemsted from the neighbourhood of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. It appears an undescribed species, and is parasitical on pine cones, sticks, &c. The stipes is clothed at the base with a rigid woolly substance like spurs, above it is downy. The gills partly rounding from the stipes or pileus nearly white. The pileus almost regularly convex, of a dusky brown.

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T A B. CCVII.

AGARICUS SCABER. *F. Dan. t. 832.*

OCCASIONALLY very numerous in the shady parts of woods, and what I have found keep a constant uniformity. The stipes in breaking seems encrusted with a bark. The edge of the pileus in the younger state is attached to the stem with woolly threads.

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T A B. CCVIII.

AGARICUS FARINACEUS. *Huds. 616.*

———— LACCATUS. *Schæff. t. 13. With. v. 4. p. 236.*

VARYING, swelling in wet, twisting and distorting in dry weather. The lamellæ are straight from the edge of the pileus to the stem, or decurrent, always copiously covered with a farinaceous pinky powder, most conspicuous when the fungus is drying. It often resembles the bleached varieties of *A. amethystinus*, which has occasioned some confusion.



T A B. CCIX.

AGARICUS VIOLACEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *With.* v. 4.  
p. 207.

THIS varies to a purple all over. The stipes is very cottony, extending to the edge of the pileus, and forms an annulus which often catches the ferruginous seeds. The taste is similar to *A. campestris*, the common mushroom, but not so good. This species is sometimes sold at Covent-garden market, under the name of Blewits for making ketchup.

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T A B. CCX.

AGARICUS TURFOSUS.

I WAS favoured with these gathered by the Rev. Mr. Francis of Holt, Norfolk, November 1798, who finds them on heathy ground where turf stacks have stood. They somewhat resemble *Merulius foetidus* of the Rev. R. Relhan. See *Eng. Fung. tab.* 21. They however have little scent, and the stipes is smooth, the whole plant also less rigid. Perhaps it should be a *Merulius*? I hope to settle that point at the end of the work.

T A B. CCXI.

BOLETUS SPUMEUS.

THIS, which I believe to be a new species, oozes from decaying elms in a very soft frothy mass, hardening in a day or two; and, if it dries favourably, the pileus becomes hispid. The pores are small, and nearly round; the tubes not long. I have found it in Kensington-gardens, at Kennington in Surry, and other places.

T A B. CCXII.

BOLETUS BETULINUS. *Bull.* 312.

FOUND for several years on an old birch near Hevingham, Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr. Alderson. The short lateral stipes seems to imbibe much of the reddish hue of the inner brown bark of the tree, and even granular particles of its substance. The outer coats are of a lightish brown; cracking from the pure white, close, cork-like substance of the plant in advanced age, as if from a white-washed wall. The pores vary, and are shortish and uneven at their mouths, of a yellowish hue, and pretty closely attached to the substance of the plant.

T A B. CCXIII.

AURICULARIA CARYOPHYLLEA. *Bull.* 278.

HELVELLA CARYOPHYLLEA. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc.* 1. 20.

A VERY common parasite on the exposed fantastic roots of old firs in autumn. The specimens are of a woody or rather leathery substance, and grow in various forms, attaching themselves by their backs to any thing in the way; their colour is mostly a ferruginous brown, sometimes with white edges.

T A B. CCXIV.

AURICULARIA PULVERULENTA.

FIRST found by the Rev. Mr. Watts on the whitened fir-beams in the wall of an out-house at Ashill, Norfolk, in December 1798. Mr. D. Turner has since communicated some from Yarmouth, found in a similar situation. The substance is like the Dryrot, or *Boletus lachrymans*, Eng. Fung. tab. 113. It protrudes umbilically in concentric circles, emitting a snuff-coloured powder, nearly with the same regularity. The upper edges of the back, detaching themselves from the wall, and hanging over, forms the top.



T A B. CCXV.

CLAVARIA ARDENIA.

THIS curious plant was gathered by Lady Arden, in Nook Park, near Epsom, November 29, 1798, who favoured me with specimens. It is certainly an entirely new botanical acquisition. It grows parasitically on rotting hazel sticks, springing from the under side half an inch or more under the earth among decaying foliage. The base is woolly, the stipes tomentose, and at the bottom fistulose and cylindrical. The head dilates upwards, and in the younger plants is somewhat pointed and covered with a lightish mealy powder. In the more advanced state it becomes truncated, and covered with a browner powder, splitting longitudinally in decay. Its whole duration should seem to be about a week.

T A B. CCXVI.

SPHÆRIA DEPRESSA. *With. v. 4. p. 394.*

VARIOLARIA PUNCTATA. *Bull. tab. 432. fig. 2.*

NOT uncommon on bits of rotten sticks, and somewhat resembling *Sphæria decorticata*, t. 137, in a young state; but it differs in not spreading so much, being thicker and more elevated, with more crowded or double rows of sphærulæ, and the inner substance is whiter. This fungus bursts the cuticle of the branches, which soon curls back.

T A B. CCXVII.

SPHÆRIA DECOMPONENS.

THIS seems to have escaped notice. It is found on sticks destitute of bark, staining a portion of many feet nearly all over, and seemingly decomposing the outer substance into a charcoal, or at least a charred appearance, the sphærulæ lying underneath more in the substance of the stick.

T A B. CCXVIII.

SPHÆRIA SATURNUS.

A SINGULAR production. I have had it growing on decaying peach and apricot grafts at Lambeth these two years. The sphærule is held to the orbit, or black ring, surrounding it, by fine whitish cottony threads. This ring is found by a perpendicular section to be the edge of a sort of salver including the sphærule, from which sometimes exudes a gummy tendril through the cuticle or outer bark. The face is seen distinctly on the next coat, and the substance is imbedded in the under brownish bark.

T A B. CCXIX.

SPHÆRIA NIVEA. *Hoff.* 6. 3. *With.* v. 4. p. 390.

TO be found, most part of the year, on stumps in Kenfington-gardens. It spreads widely. The white woolly coat includes a black sphærule.

T A B. CCXX.

SPHÆRIA LICHENIFORMIS.

OBTAINED in January 1799, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Alderson, who gathered it at Hevingham, Norfolk. The sphærulæ are imbedded in the stone, as those of *tab.* 217 in wood, seemingly throwing out the stain which gives the Lichen-like appearance, which makes it resemble *L. niger* in a young state. If the stone had not been broken, we might have waited long in expectation of fruit. A singular conformity with the *L. miniatus*, *Eng. Bot. tab.* 593, and the two following, points out the affinity of many different genera in these intricate vegetables.

T A B. CCXXI.

AGARICUS HYBRIDUS.

COMMON on some parts of Epping-forest, in September and October: I have seen it but seldom elsewhere. It partakes a little of the characters of some other Agarics; I have therefore called it hybridus. The pileus somewhat resembles *A. glutinosus* of Curtis, and, like most of the Fungi, is glutinous in wet weather.

T A B. CCXXII.

AGARICUS POLYGRAMMUS. *Bull. t. 395.*

THE ingenious author of the *Herbier de la France*, who so very aptly caught the different appearances of the Agarics, did not let the beautiful satiny striated appearance of this plant escape his notice. I follow his example in describing it as a species, and adopt his specific name, though I suspect it may be a variety of *A. varius* of Dr. Withering, *clypeatus* of Linnæus, &c. of which I hope to enable the reader to form a general idea, when I figure the usual appearance of the plant.

Some individuals of the Agaric now before us have a very long extent of root or stem under ground.

T A B. CCXXIII.

AGARICUS GLAUCOPUS. *With. vol. 3. 206.*

I AM obliged from my own observation to say, I think this and *A. violaceus* Linn. see *tab. 219*, are varieties of *A. araneosus*, and *A. nudus* of Bulliard, and also *A. subpurpurascens* of Dr. Withering, which Batsch seems to have figured, *tab. 74*, from an half-dried specimen, under the name of *A. obsoletus*. These and other obvious varieties having been made species, I am afraid of being under the necessity of adding more figures in order to make all the varieties clearly understood.

T A B. CCXXIV.

AGARICUS SUBLANATUS.

I GIVE this a specific name, but not without some diffidence, as it may possibly be a new variety of the last. I found it in great plenty in Hampstead-wood, October 1792. The floccose and conical pileus might appear very obvious distinctions, but weather and situation have a wonderful effect on this tribe of plants.

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T A B. CCXXV.

BOLETUS COMMUNIS. *Bull. t. 393.*

FOUND in woods, frequently of this bright colour, especially when in a young state. It is no less frequently of a duller colour when more advanced, resembling the pileus of *B. scaber*, *tab. 175.* The yellow or lemon-coloured pores, and their being strait from the edge of the pileus to the stipes (scarcely decurrent), will readily distinguish the one from the other. Does not Dr. Withering's *B. sanguineus*, 319, belong to this species? It changes blue when cut.



T A B. CCXXVI.

BOLETUS ALBIDUS. *Schæff. tab. 124.*

A VERY tender species. When fresh, it cannot be touched, however gently, without shewing the bruise, by immediately turning blue. The Rev. Mr. Hemsted has sent it me several times from the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and I have found it on the Croydon road, and at Hainault forest. It seldom produces good specimens, and is frequently indistinct, as exhibited in Schæffer's figures. The pores are small, and sometimes irregular.

T A B. CCXXVII.

BOLETUS SALICINUS. *Bull. t. 433. fig. 1.*

——— ALBUS. *Huds. 626.*

THIS mostly inhabits the upper part of old willow stumps, while the *Boletus suaveoleus* seems to grow on the lower part. I cannot very readily distinguish between them. The upper plants grow more separate and regular, with short tubes and small pores. The whole at first beautifully white, afterwards becomes yellowish, and lastly of a browner hue.

T A B. CCXXVIII.

BOLETUS SUAVEOLEUS. *Linn. Enslin. diff. t. 6. p. 32.*

I DO not know any other figure of this plant than the above. Bulliard, *tab. 310*, surely represents *A. guercinus* of this work, *tab. 181*, variety *Boletiformis*. Our plant, as observed in the last paragraph, grows generally at the bottom of decaying willows, commonly tiled with much irregularity. The tubes are generally short, but both they and the pores are irregular, commonly mixed with grass and other herbage. When fresh it is very white, and changes but little, as infects sooner



possess it than the former, devouring the larger proportion of the inside so completely as to leave only the pileus and pores to the vicissitudes of the weather. The character of "supernè lævis" (*Linn.*) does not quite agree with either of these plants. This is always more or less downy, though the *B. salicinus* in the latter state is often nearly smooth. This and the two preceding exhale a fragrant scent till they become quite dry.

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T A B. CCXXIX.

BOLETUS VERSICOLOR. *Linn.*

WHETHER this plant found on the oak, or those so frequent on the willows, be what Linnæus intended, has created some doubts. I think this is exactly his *B. versicolor*, and it may very well include the thinner varieties that grow on the willow. The pileus in the former is of a tawny colour, in the latter grey or blueish. I have a Boletus altogether of a tawny hue, which seems less acceptable to insects, and which I believe is a variety. The two first are constantly eaten by insects. They prefer the thickest, not despising any that has the least substance between the pileus and pores. All these varieties are covered with different degrees of pubescence, either plush-like or satiny, in concentric zones; the variety of whose colours adds much to the effect of light and shadow caused by their relief.

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T A B. CCXXX.

BOLETUS PELLOPORUS. *Bull.* 501, *fig.* 2.

THIS and the following plant seem very nearly related. The figures of Bulliard, with my specimens, make me think them species. In the more perfect state than figured by Bulliard they are without black pores, which seem the effect of decay.



T A B. CCXXXI.

BOLETUS CARPINEUS.

————— FLABELLIFORMIS. *Batsch. fig. 226.*

ON the *Carpinus Betulus* or Hornbeam stumps not unfrequent. The pileus is of a light fawn-colour, a little rugged. The pores very small and grey even in the younger specimens, always leaving a whitish margin on the under side, which will readily distinguish it.

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T A B. CCXXXII.

CLAVARIA GRACILIS. *Bolton, tab. 3. fig. 1.*

LADY Arden favoured me with specimens of this plant from Nork Park, in 1797. It has scarcely any perceptible stipes, and swells a little upwards terminating more or less acutely. Nearly three parts of the whole length seem to constitute the head, being of a different texture from the rest, and probably holding the seed. This figure of Bolton is surely erroneously quoted by Dr. Withering and other writers for *C. phacorrhiza*.

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T A B. CCXXXIII.

CLAVARIA PHACORRIZA. *Dicks. fasc. 2. 25.*

FIRST found in a garden at Walthamstow. I have gathered it since in Kensington-gardens. The plant is a slender simple undulating thread, terminating rather bluntly at the apex. The substance at the base somewhat resembles a bean or seed splitting to protrude a young plant. Sometimes the head is straighter, and resembles a bodkin or netting-needle.



T A B. CCXXXIV.

CLAVARIA FUSIFORMIS.

NOT very rare on Hampsted-heath and in Hornsey-wood in autumn. It does not vary much. The substance friable when fresh, pithy, most firm in the external part.

~~~~~

T A B. CCXXXV.

CLAVARIA RUGOSA.

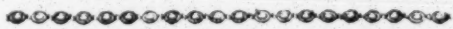
———— PISTILLARIS. *Lightf.* 1056?

FIRST received fine specimens of this from Mr. E. Forster jun. in September 1792; and have since met with the same with little variation. The substance more tender than in the preceding, and mostly hollow.

T A B. CCXXXVI.

SPHÆRIA PAPILLOSA.

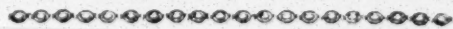
I HAVE found this plant covering whole trunks of felled trees that were decaying: my friend the Rev. Mr. Kirby has also sent me specimens from Barham, Suffolk. Some plants have a marked ring round the mouth, with the appearance of an operculum. This circumstance is very distinct in a species brought by Mr. Menzies from Owyhee, which resembles ours in every respect, except being about twice the size. I believe this plant has escaped our English authors, nor have I seen it anywhere figured.



T A B. CCXXXVII.

SPHÆRIA COMPOSITA.

I FOUND this compound Sphæria upon a stick on Kennington-common, Surry. The principal one is for the most part immersed in the inner bark, the upper part impressing the cortex, and the mouth protruding through the epidermis, often scarcely visible, although the tendril is occasionally very conspicuous. The younger ones are placed in the form of satellites to a planet on the inner bark, and seem not to be ripe enough for fructifying. It somewhat resembles *Namaspora chrysosperma* of Persoon.



T A B. CCXXXVIII.

HELVELLA HYBRIDA.

SENT me by Mr. Robson, May 29th, 1797. It is, I believe, quite a new species. The elastic, transverse, wrinkled, striated appearance, length of the stipes, and general proportions distinguish it from *H. esculenta*, tab. 51. It is much of the same substance and taste, but perhaps more leathery.

T A B. CCXXXIX.

CYATHUS MINUTUS. *Hoffm. Veget. Crypt.* 1790. 6.

t. 2. f. 2.

TRICHIA MINUTA. *Relb. Suppl.* 3.

NIDULARIA MINUTA. *With.*

A CURIOUS little fungus that often covers sticks, and straws of grasses, &c. in great abundance in Hornsey-wood and other places. The uppermost figures resemble the *Diderma vernicosum* of Perfoon.

T A B. CCXL.

TRICHIA SPHÆROCEPHALA.

CLATHRUS SPHÆROCEPHALUS. *Relb.*

MUCOR. *Flora Scot.*

NOT unlike *Diderma globosa* of Perfoon, *tab. 4. fig. 4.* but his has no footstalk, and is a somewhat compressed globe. Ours is very frequent on various substances, such as moss, sticks, &c.

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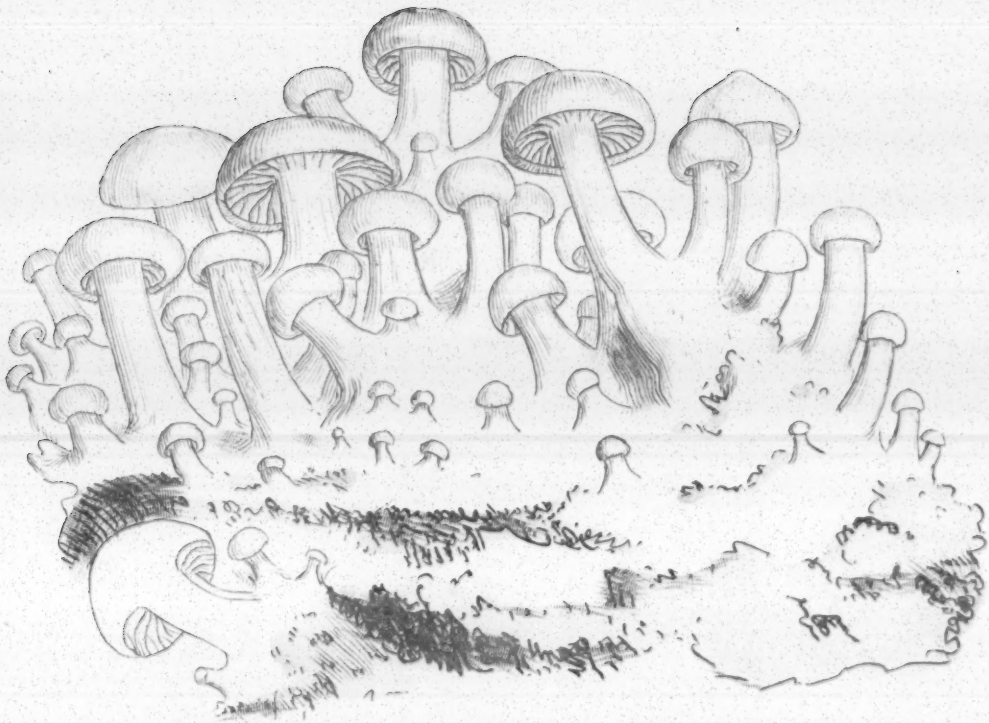
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and 100. B. 11. and 12. by J. L. L.



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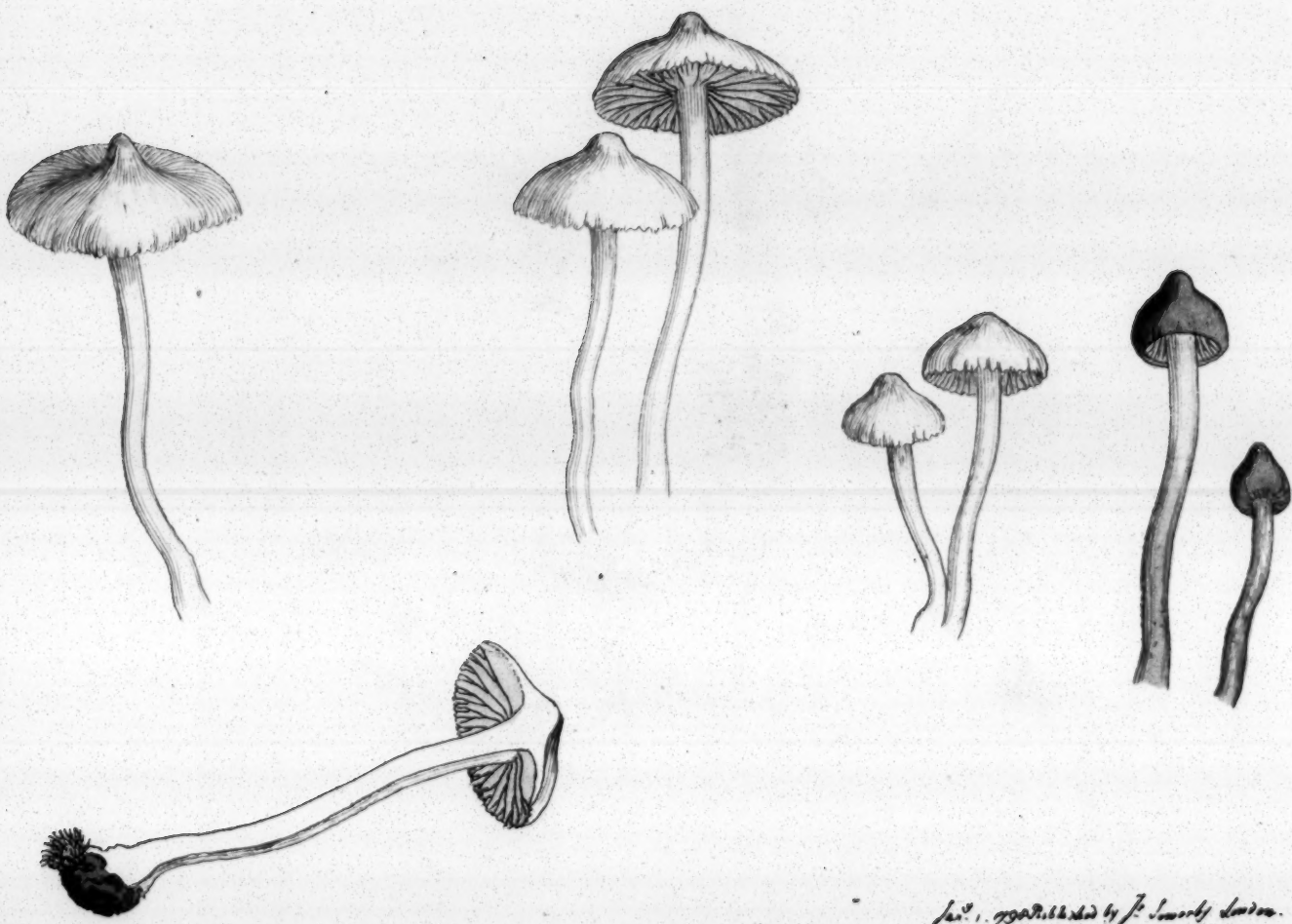
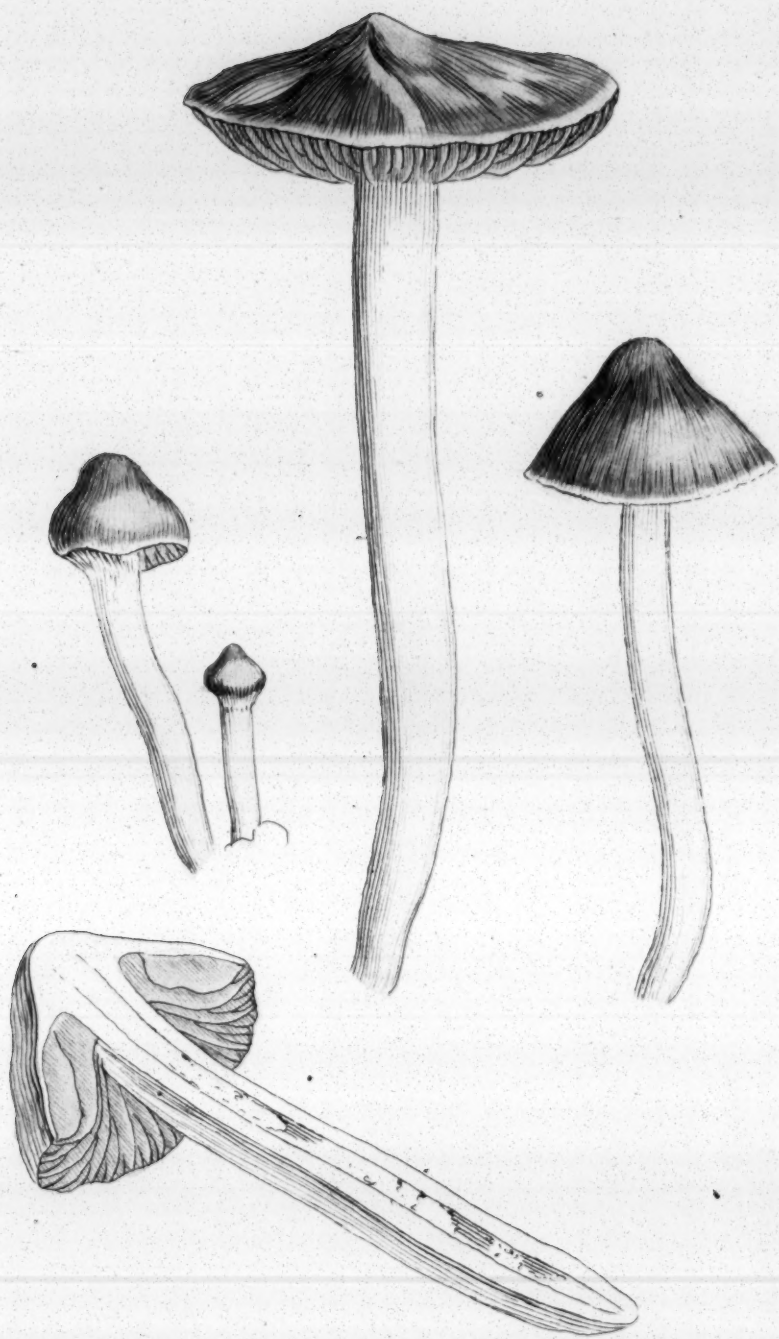


Fig. 1. 1820. Published by J. Sowerby London.



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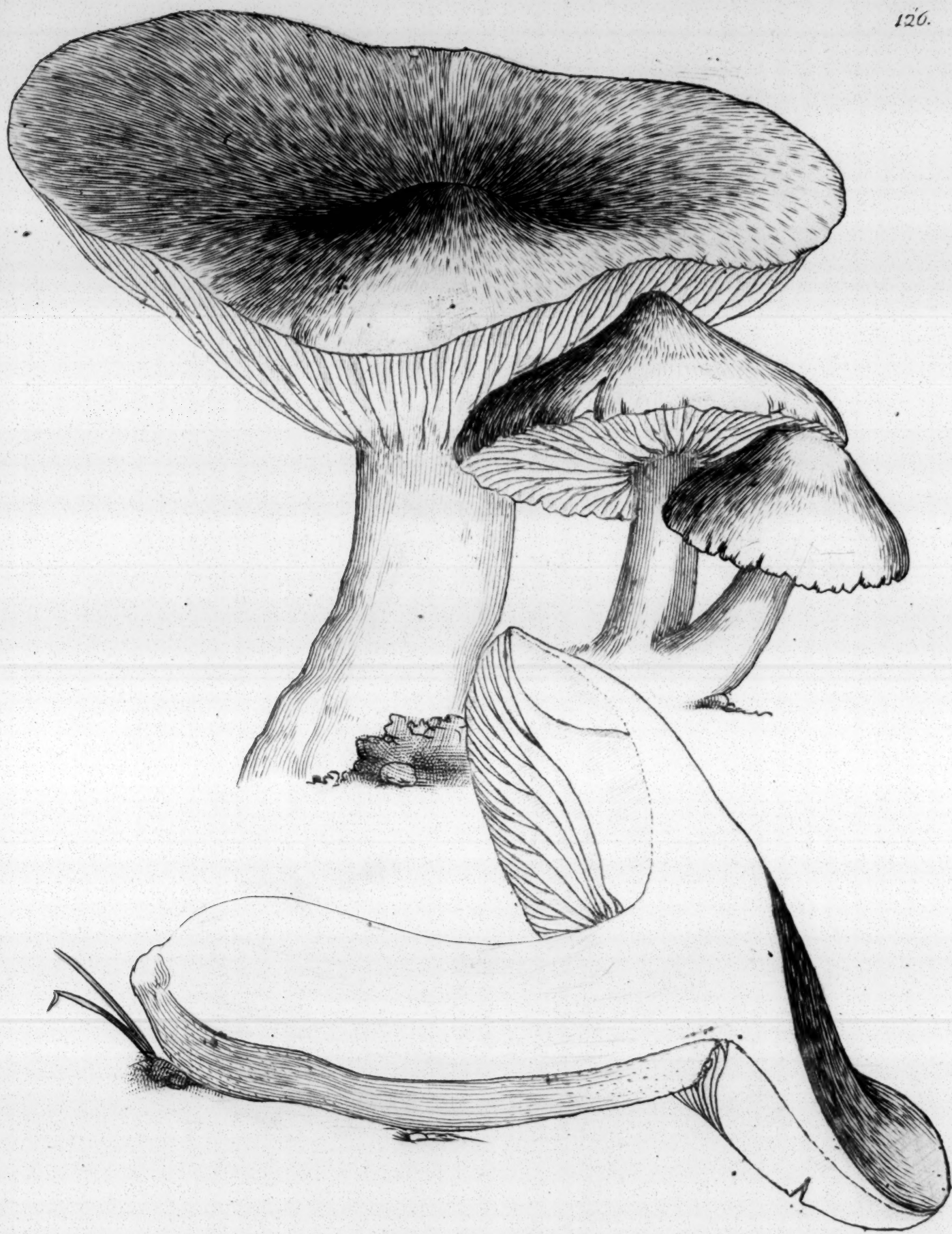


Agaricus (Peziza) laticapitata, P. Karst. ex Fr.



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126.



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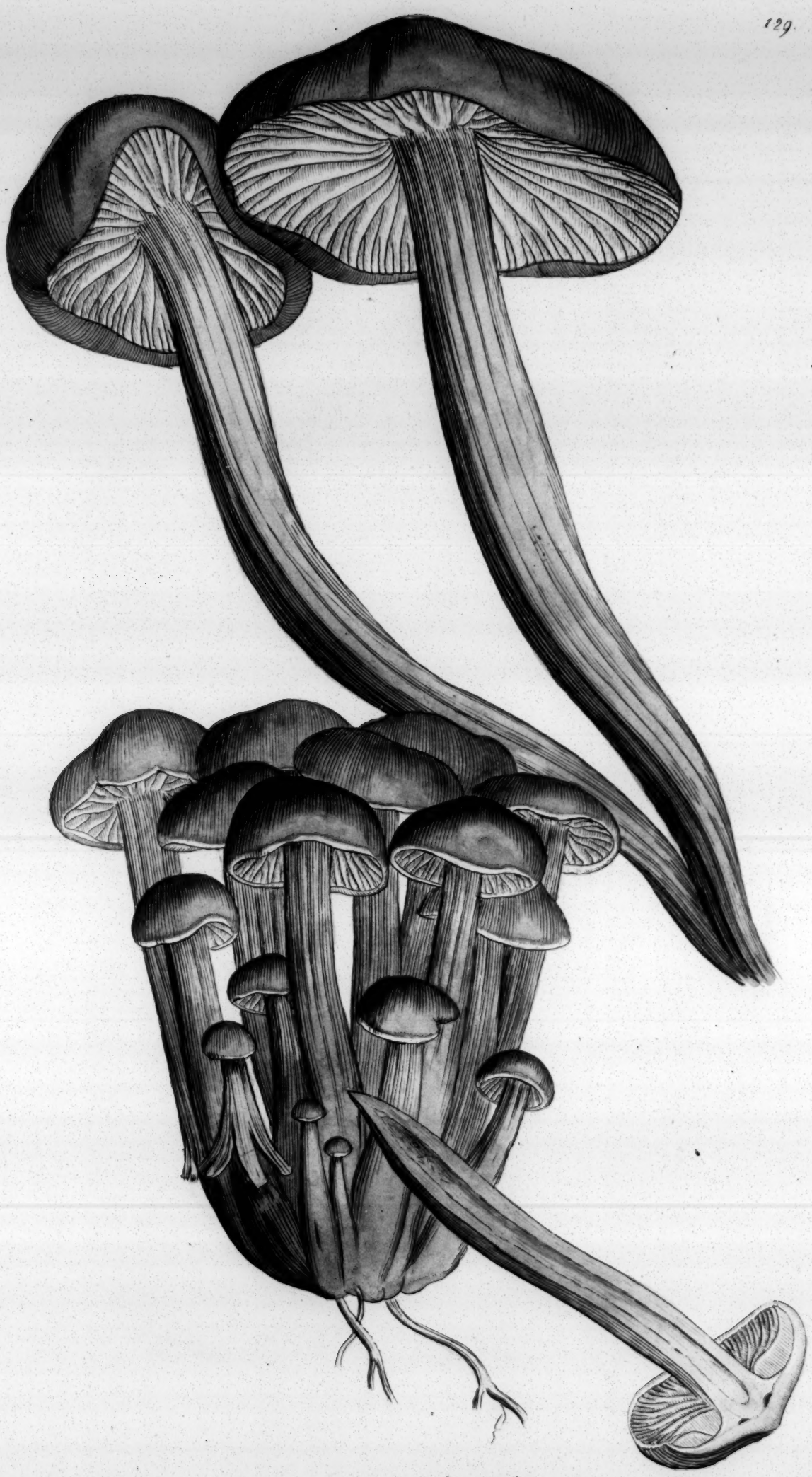
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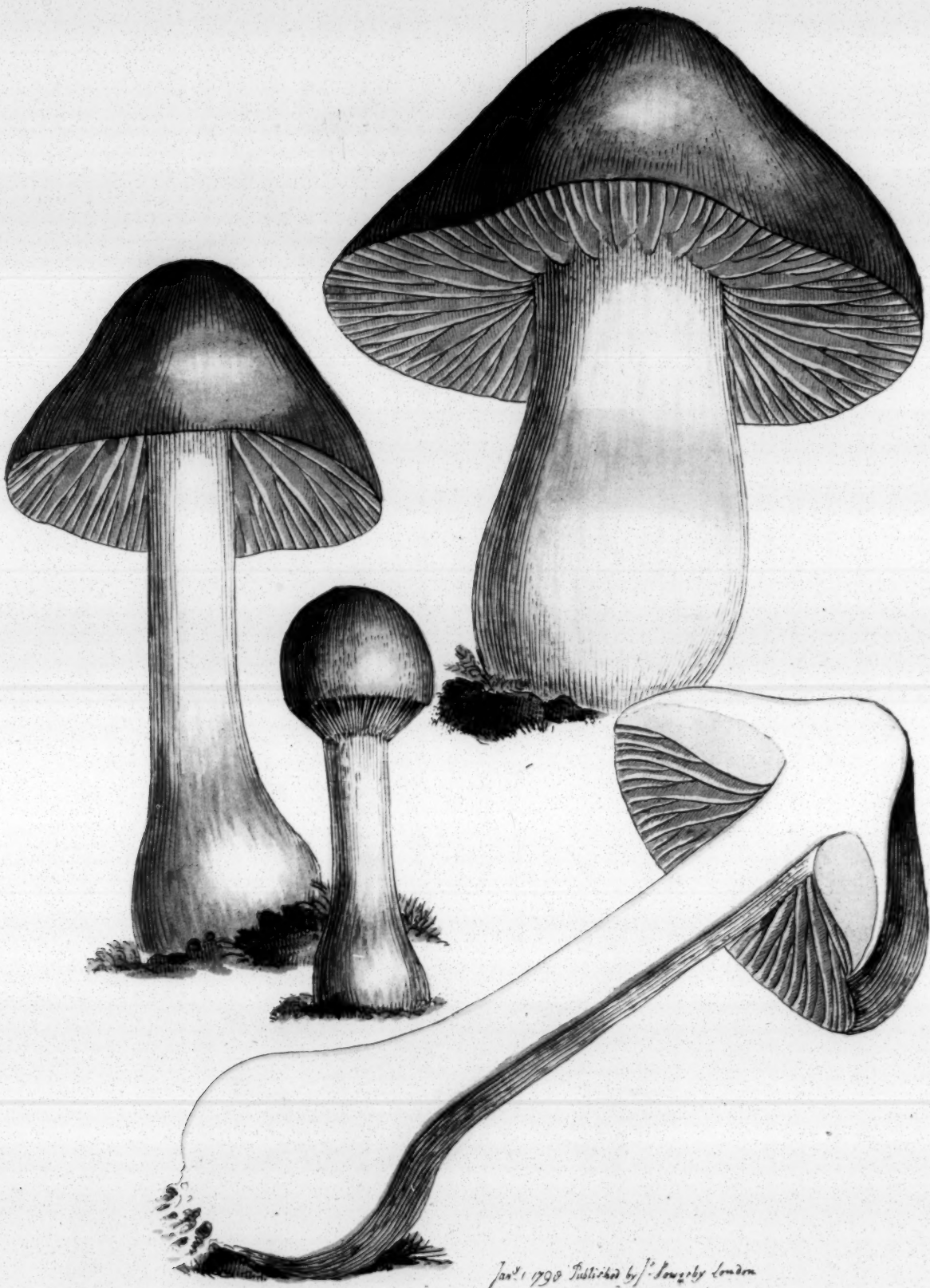
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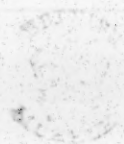


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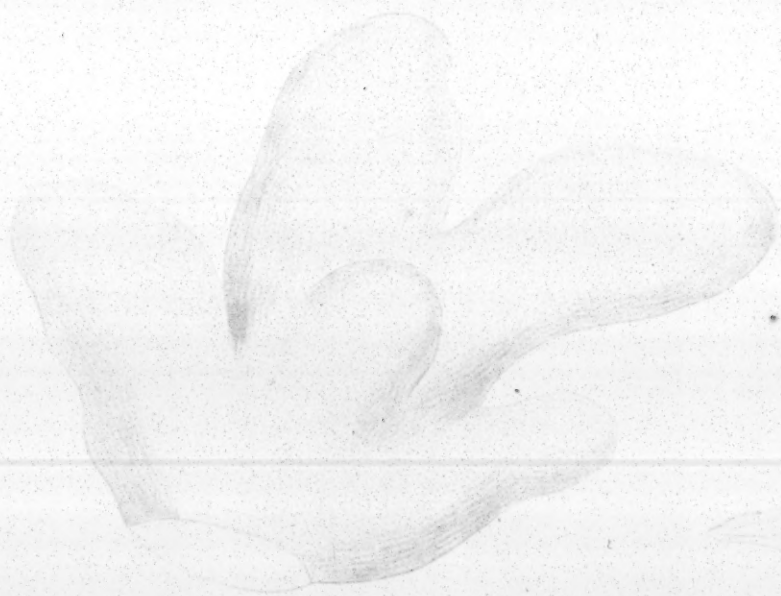
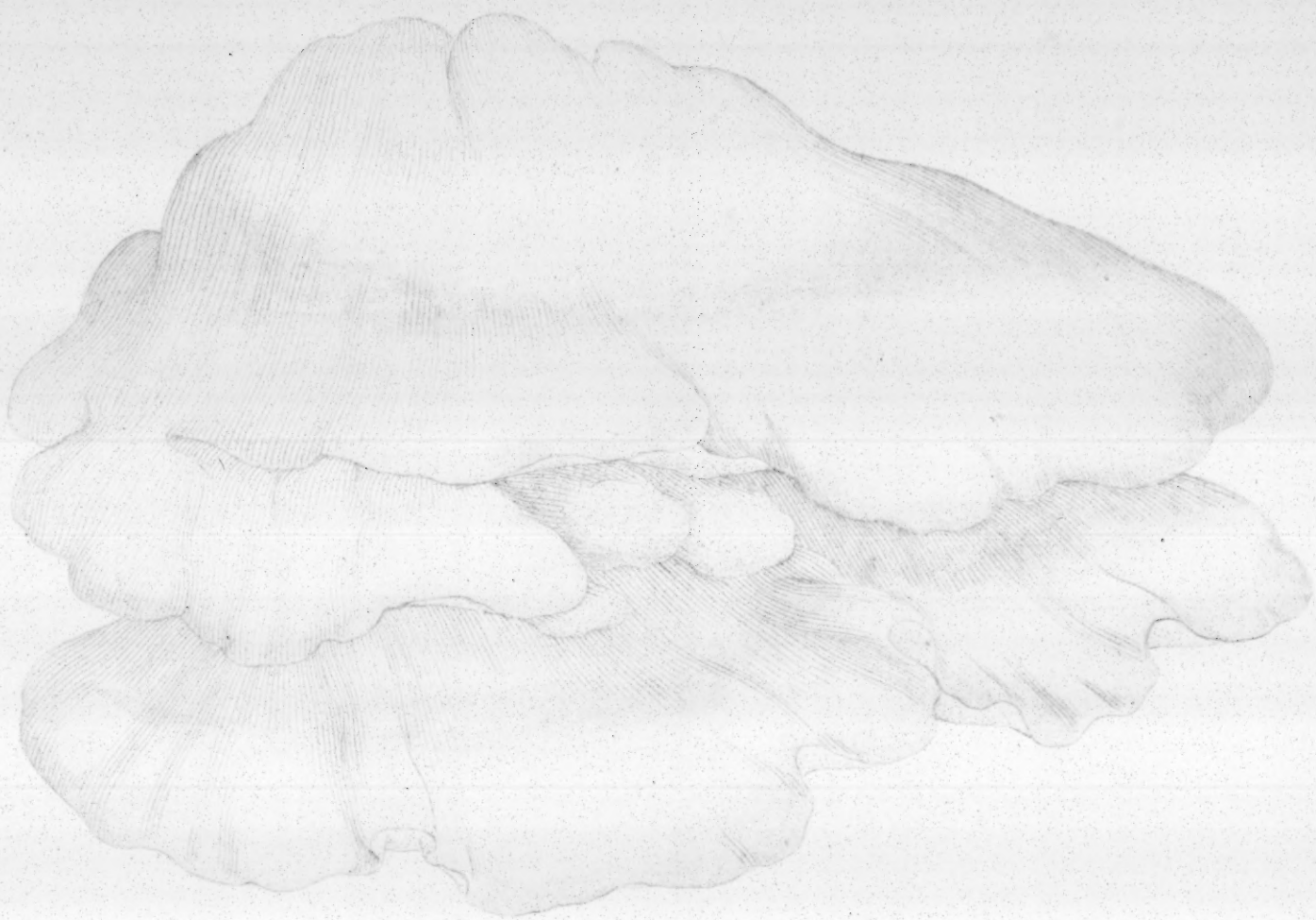




Jan. 1770. Botanical by J. Sowerby. London.



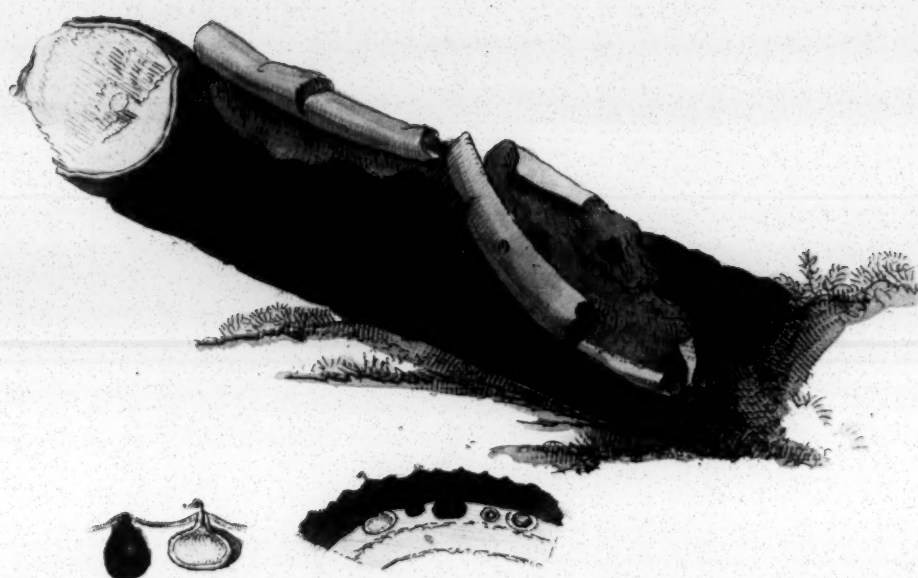
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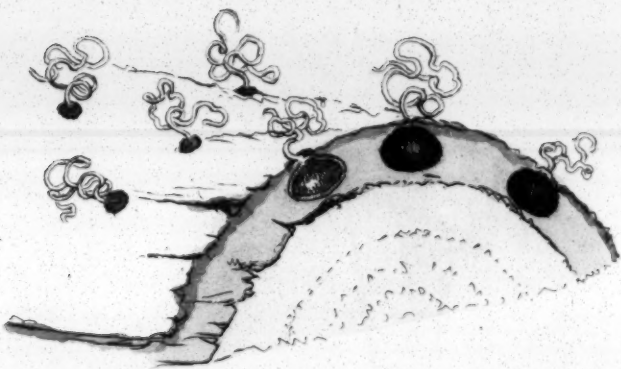


Tab. 137. Published by J. G. Smith, London.



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132.



Jan. 1890 Discovered by J. S. Sowerby London



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Jan 1. 1790 Published by J. G. Smith London





Leaf 1790 published by J. Sowerby London









Fig. 1. *Panthera* of *P. lutea* group.



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143.



Boletus edulis var. *luteus*





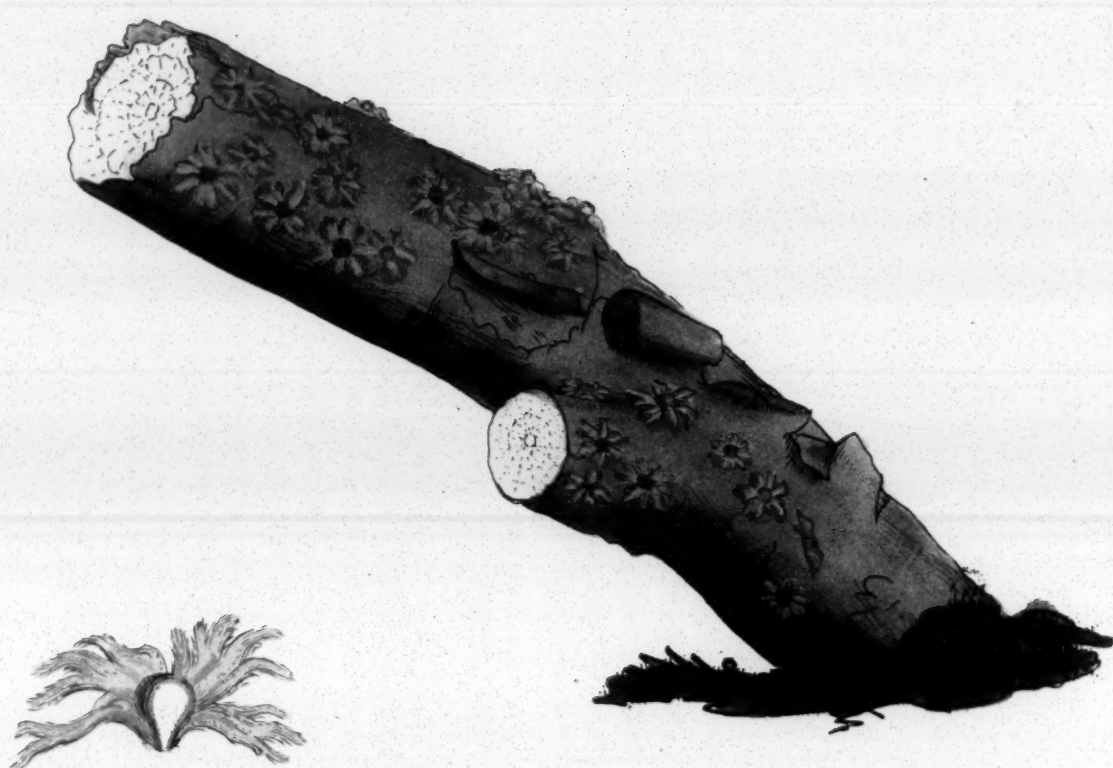


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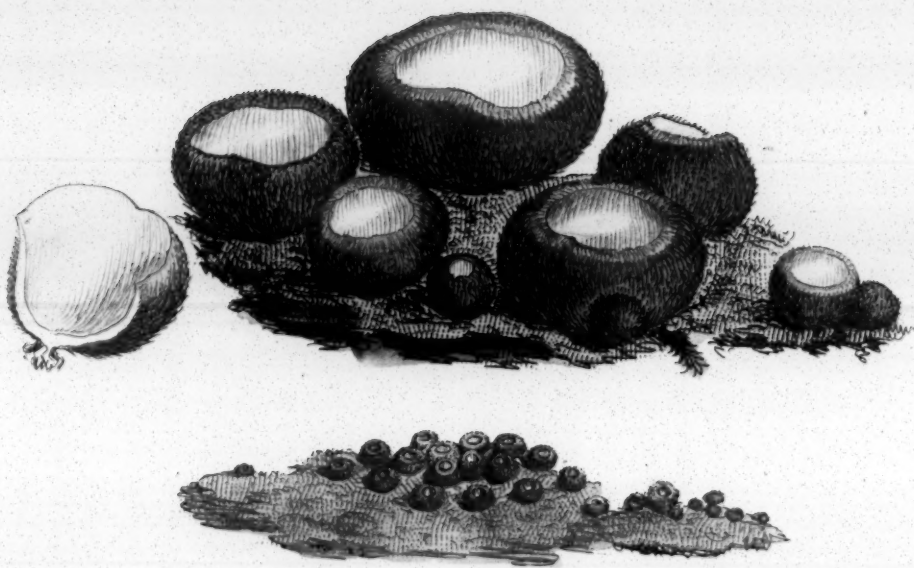
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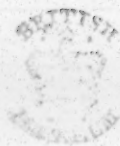


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May 1. 1850. Collected by J. S. Hillebrand.





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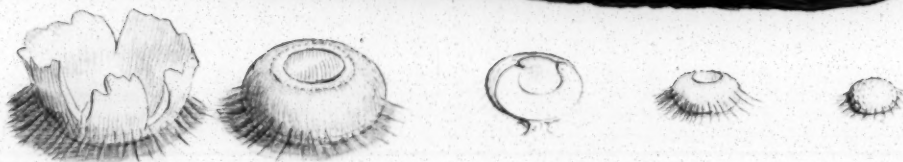
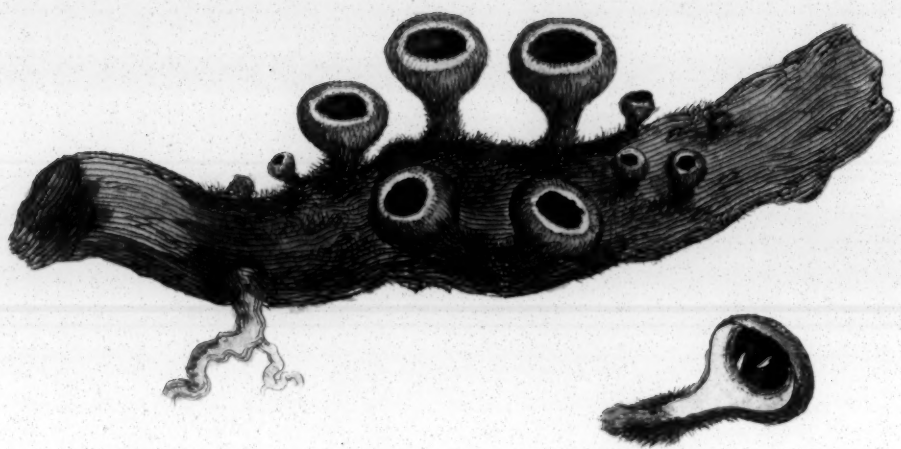


Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Platystrophia*



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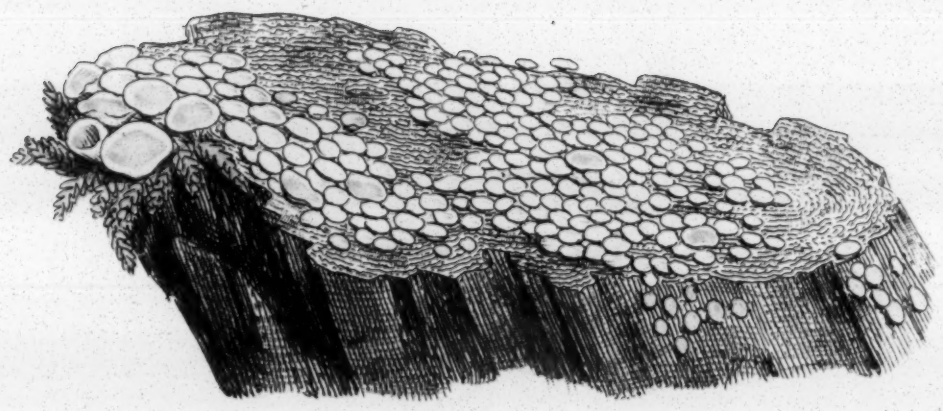
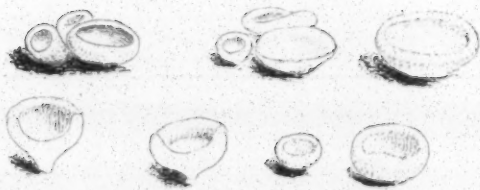
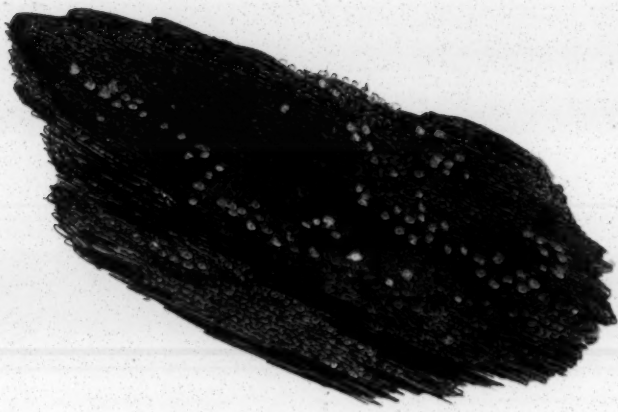


Fig. 150. Pectenid. (Pecten) fossil.



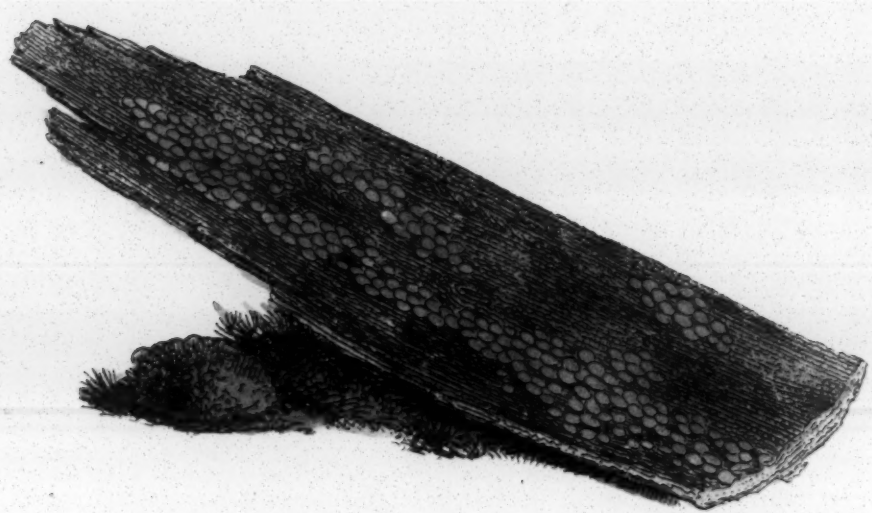


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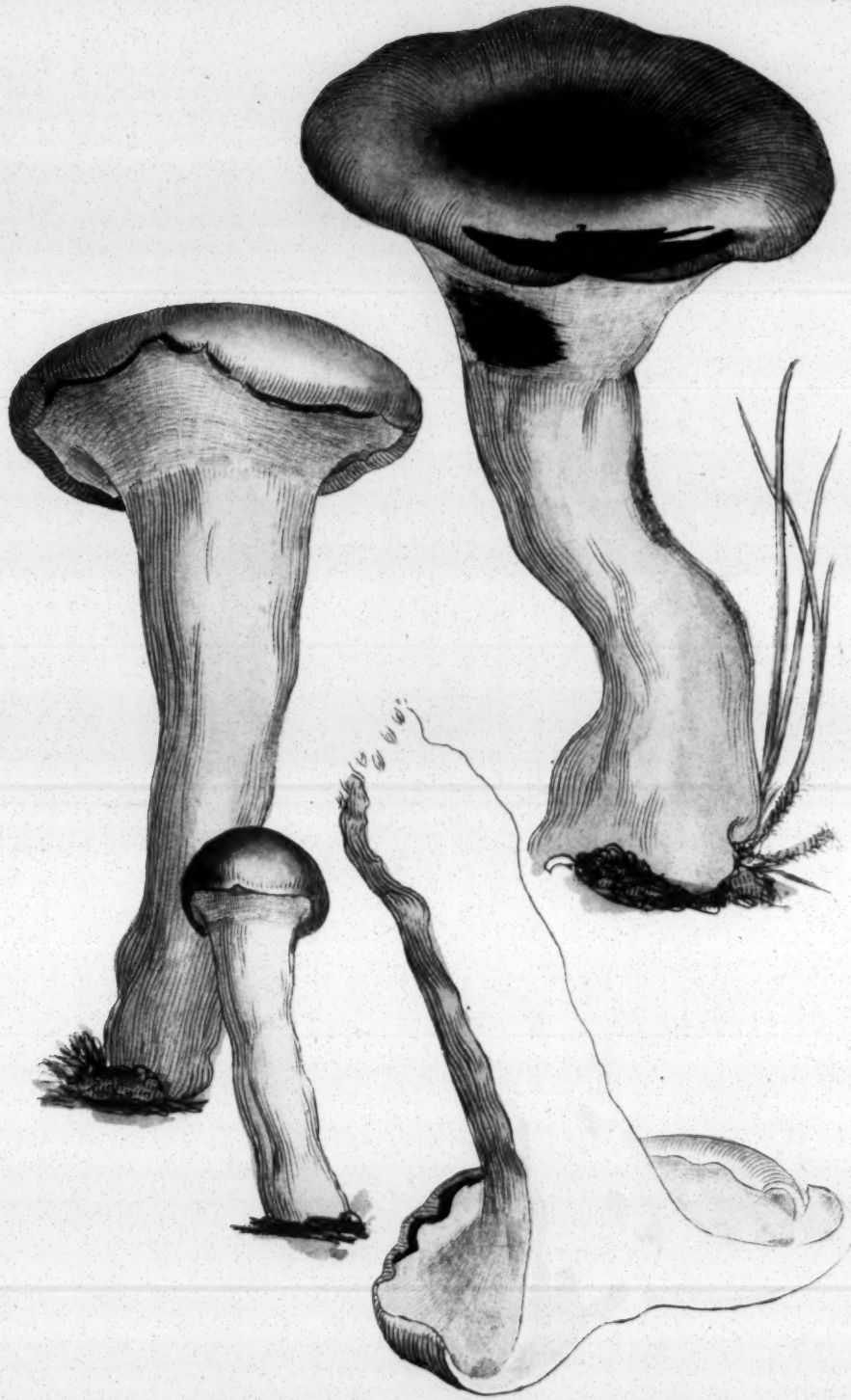
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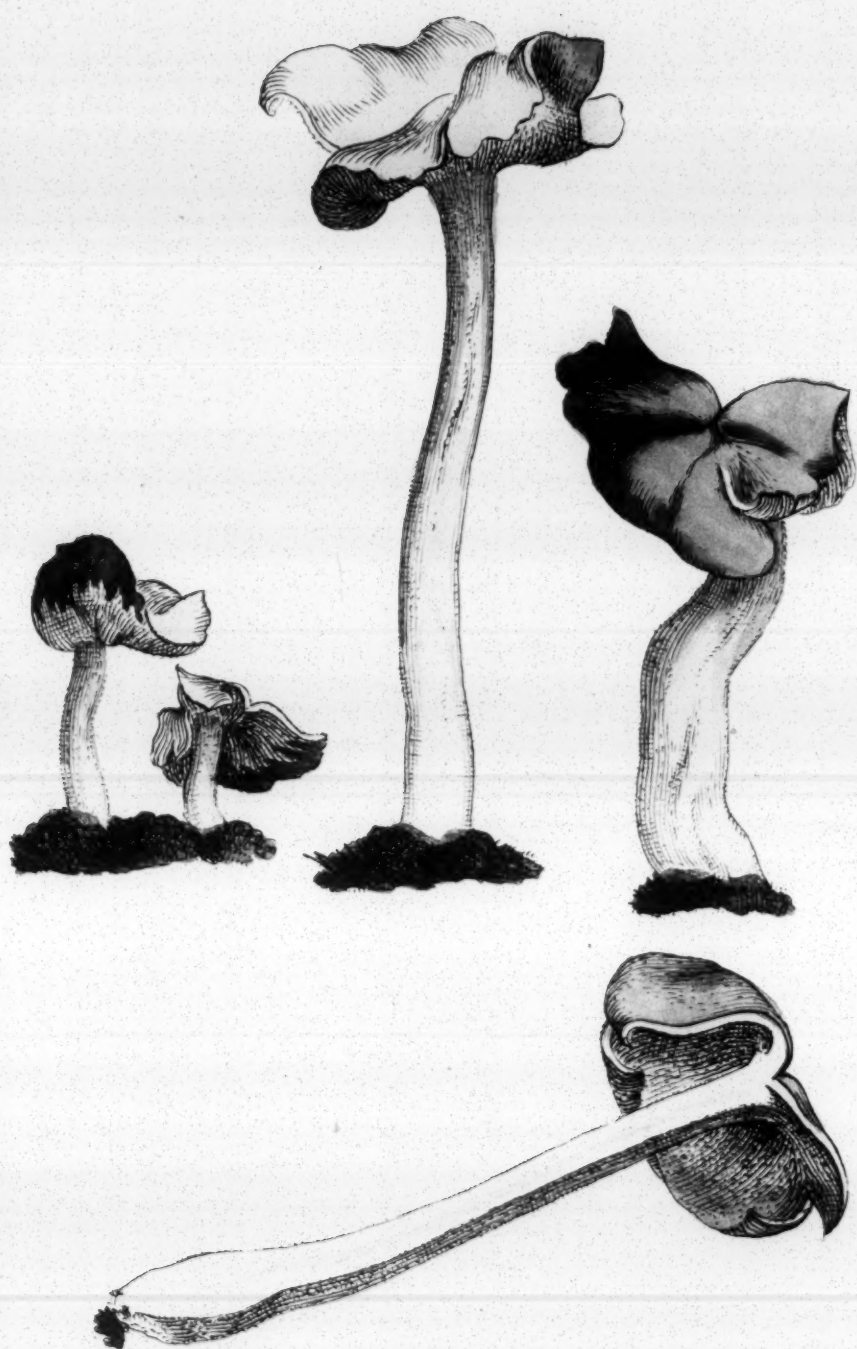
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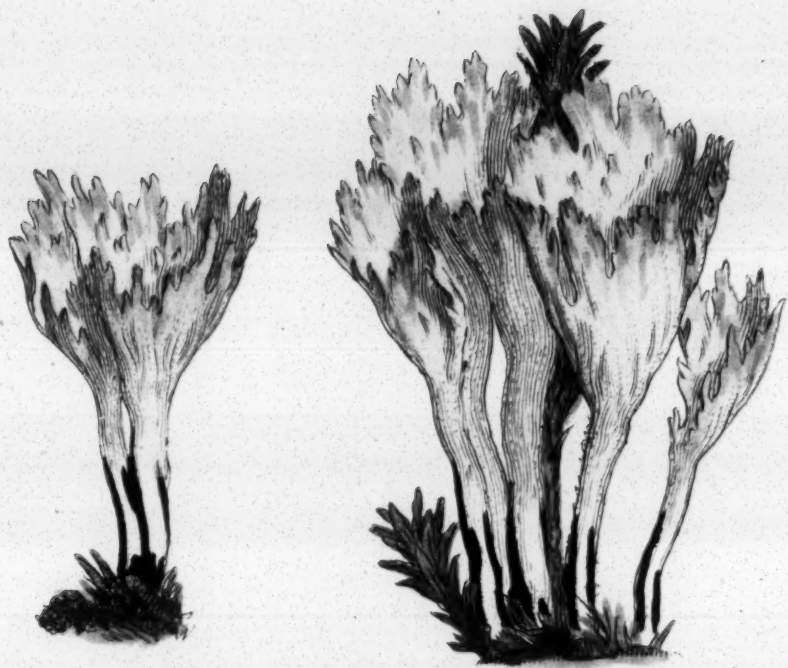


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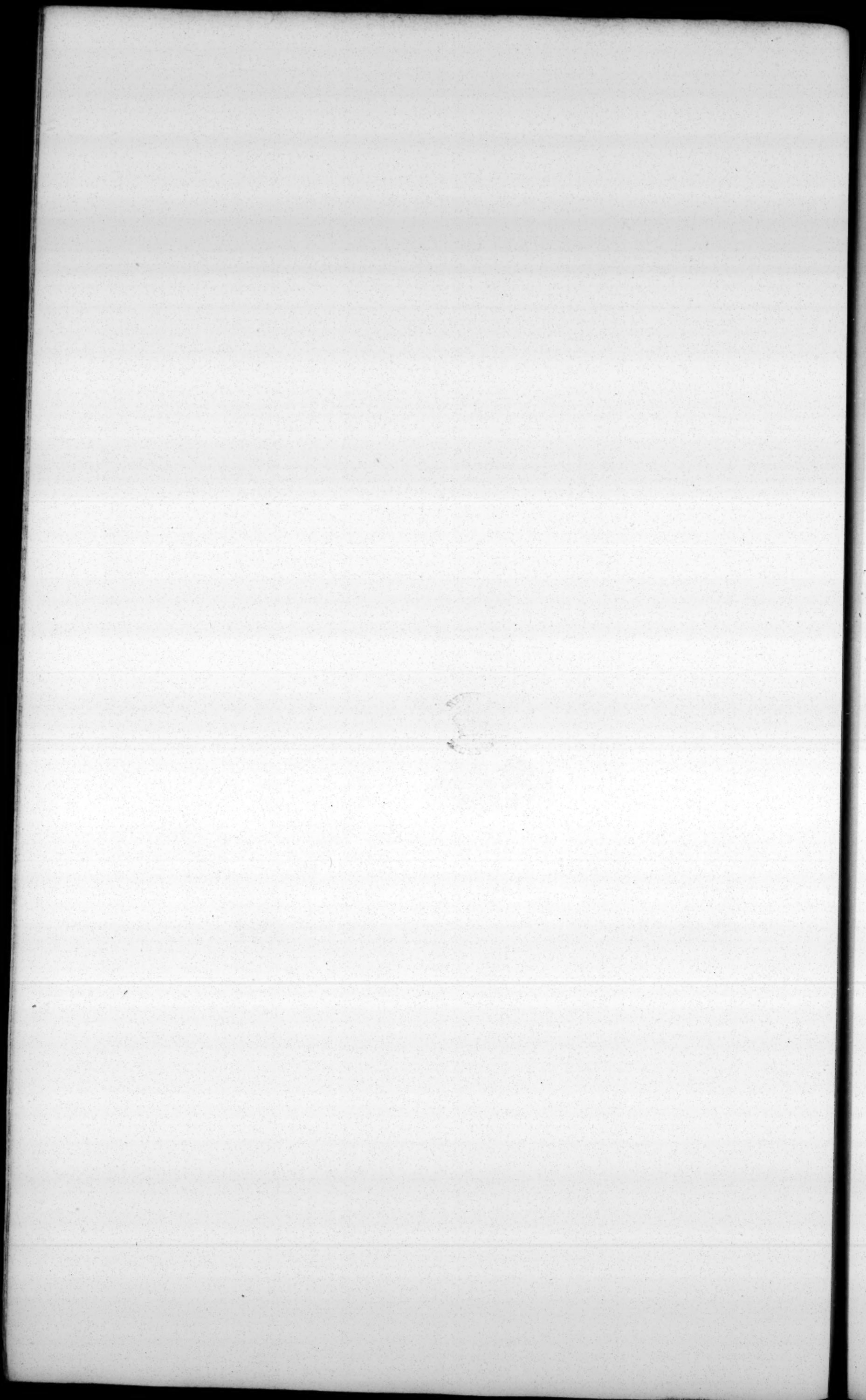


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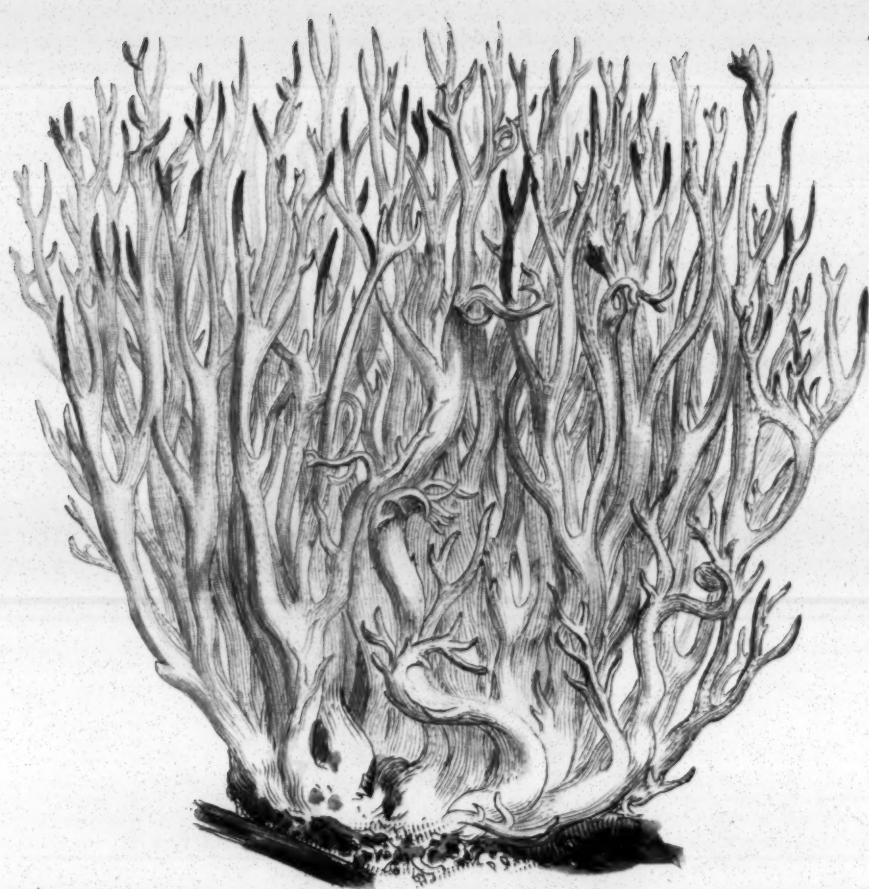








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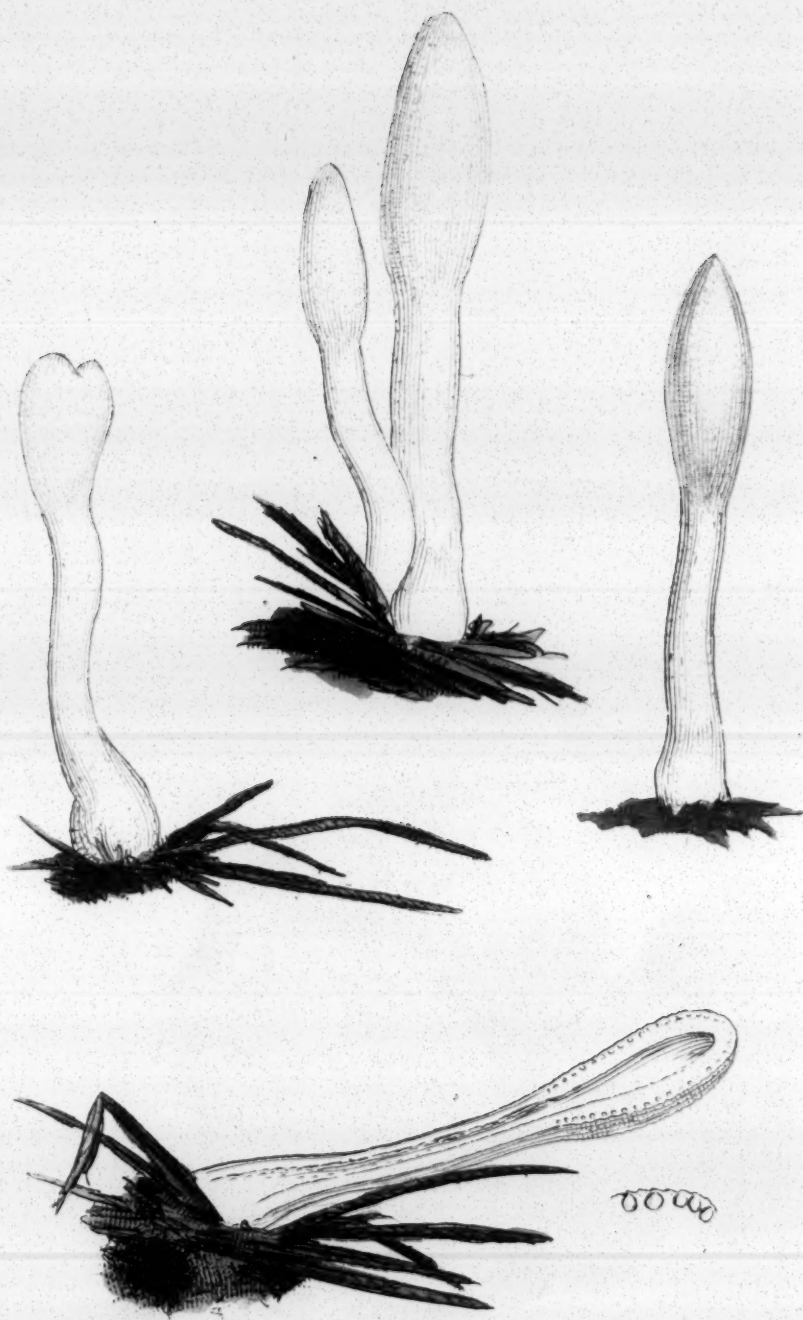


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Ag. 1798. Lichen. by P. Smith. 1798.

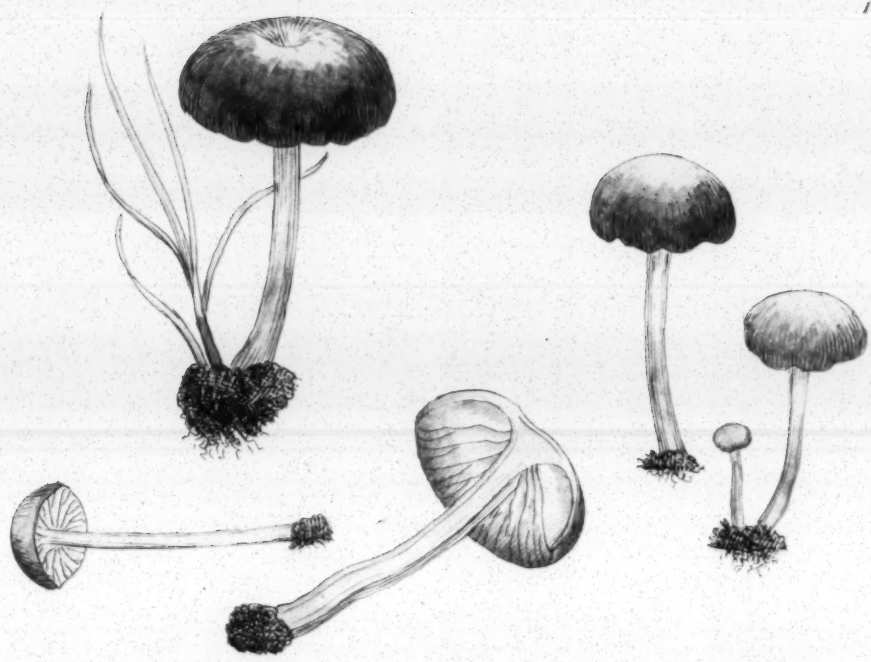
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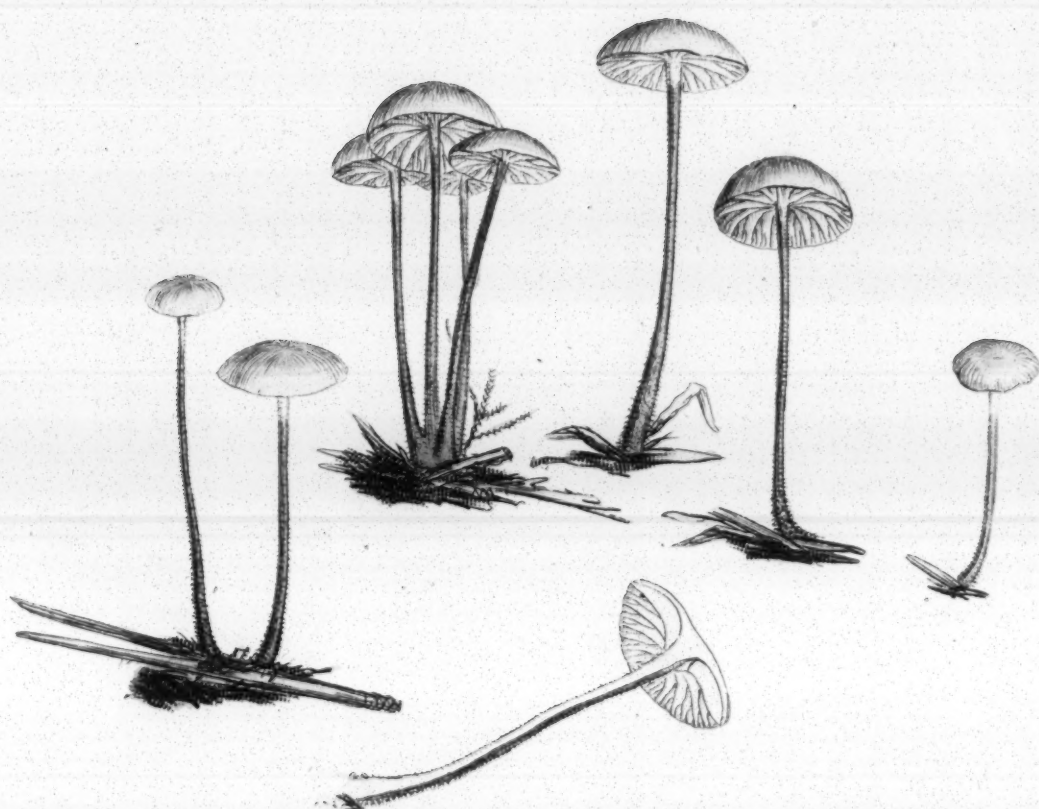
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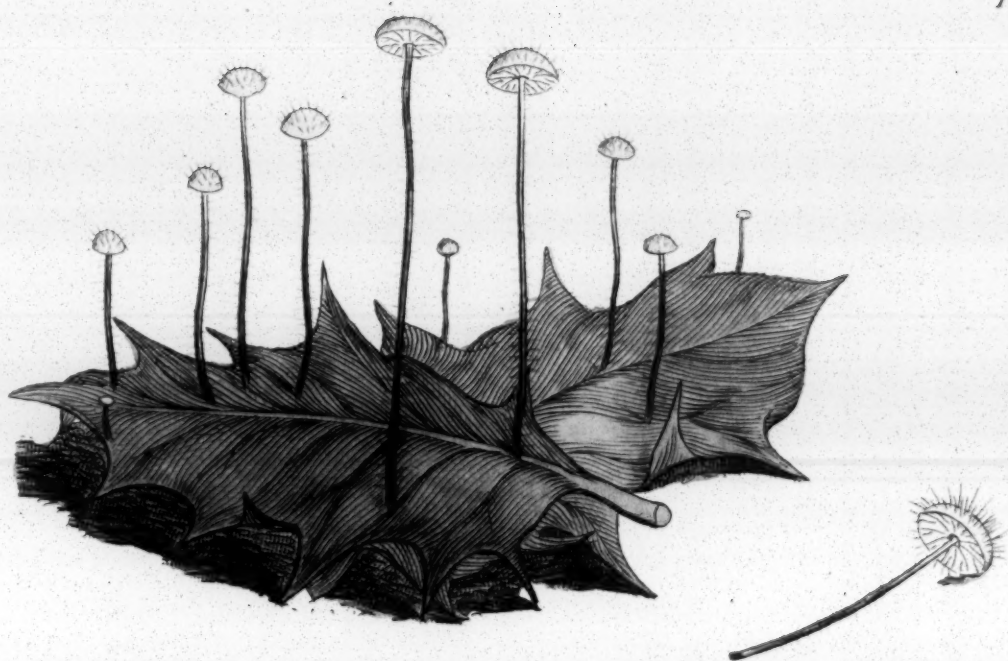
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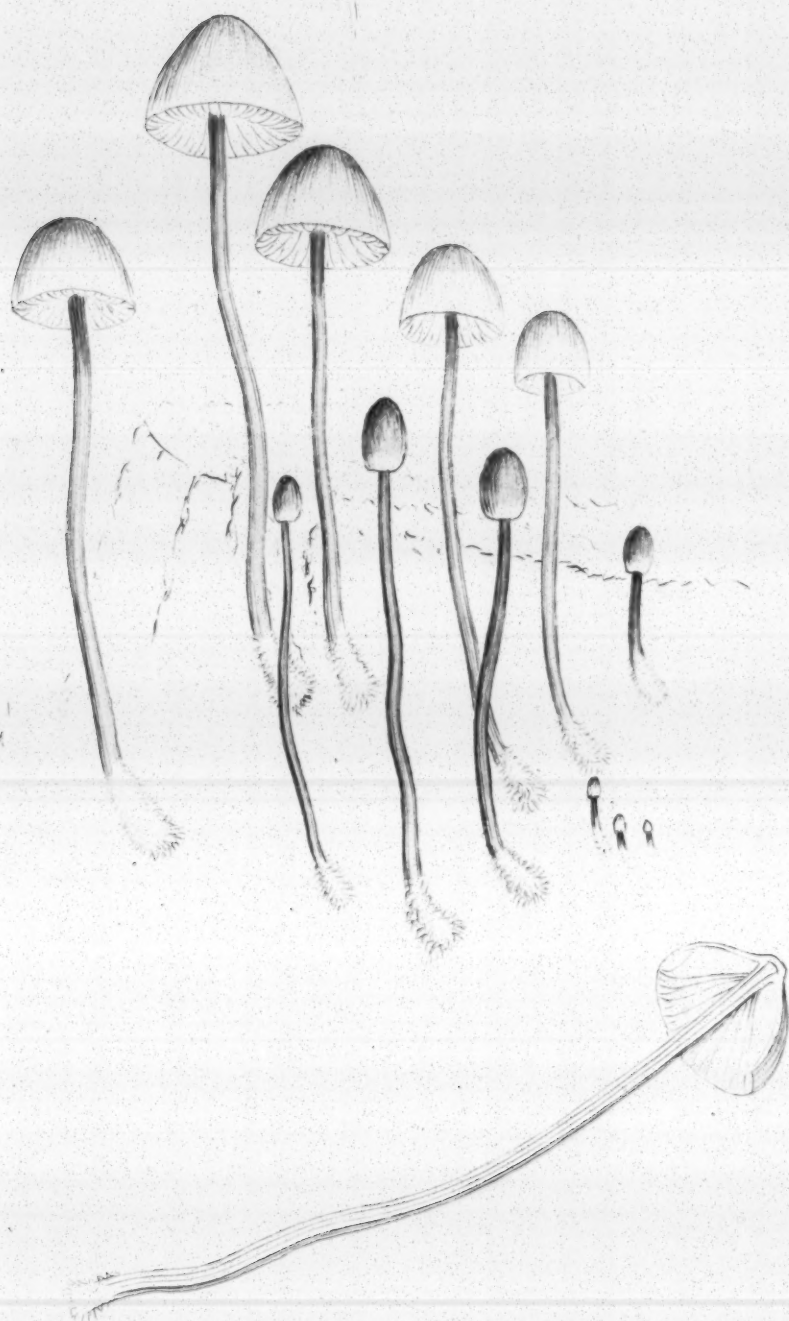
M. rufipes (Fr.) Berk.





Jan. 1779. Published by J. Hancock.









Polyporus squamosus (Fr.) Berk.









Agaricus tuberosus L.







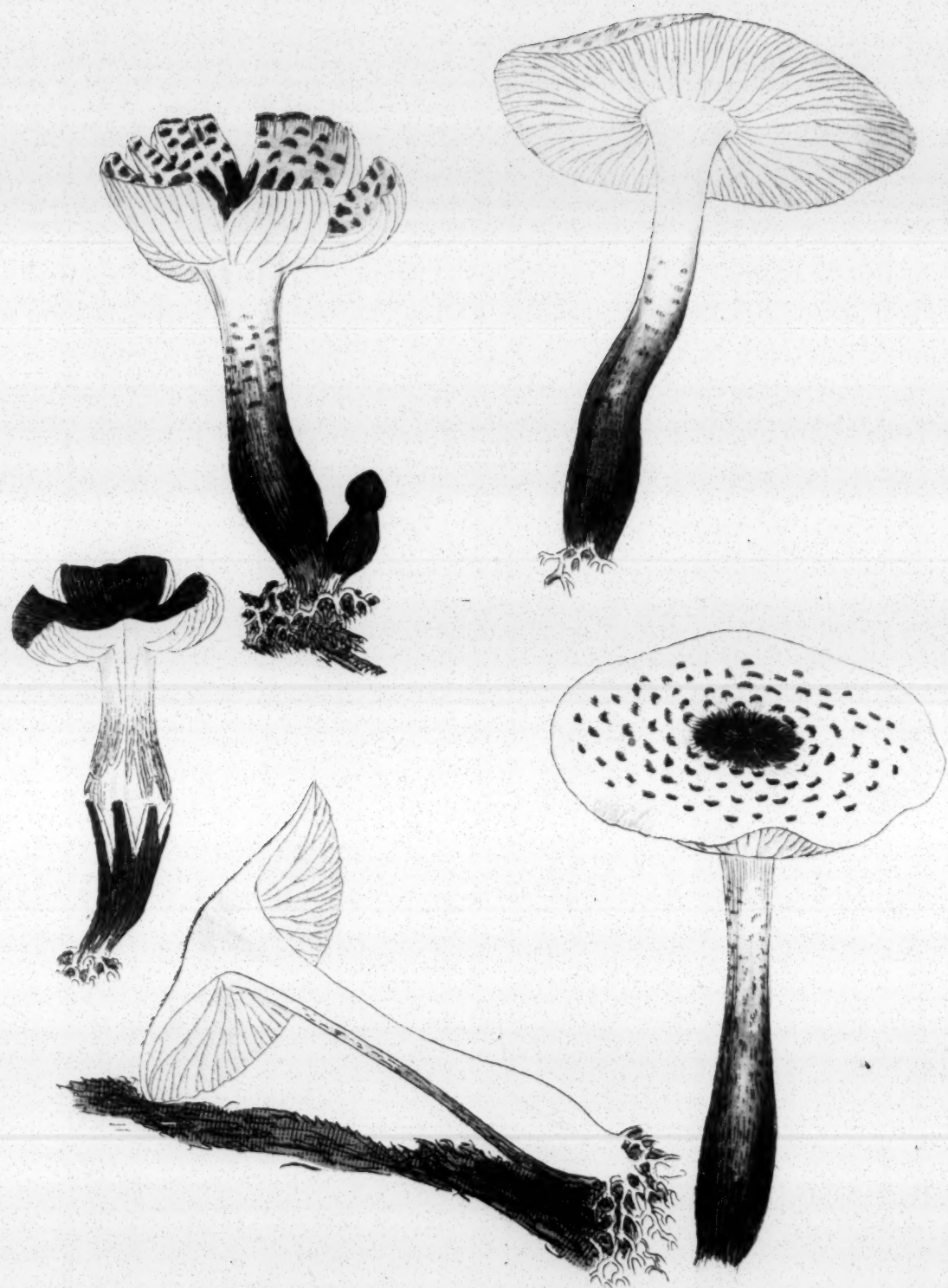
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Psathyra pinnatifida Pers.





Agaricus populinus by J. Murray Davis



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See 1798. 2. colored by J. Lewis del.



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Agaricus bisporus L. var. *edulis* (Fr.)







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175.



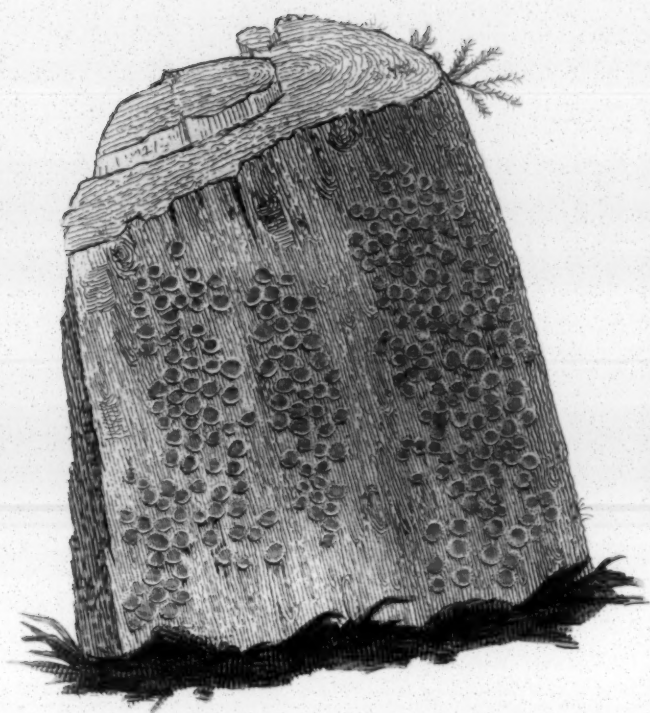
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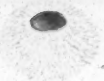
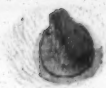
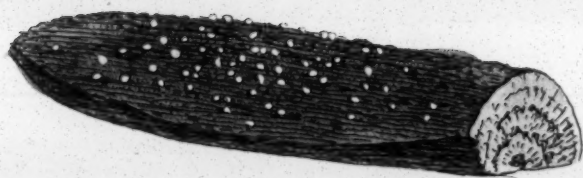








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P. laticosta



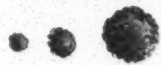
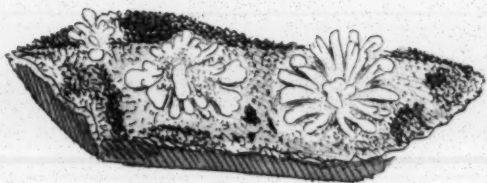
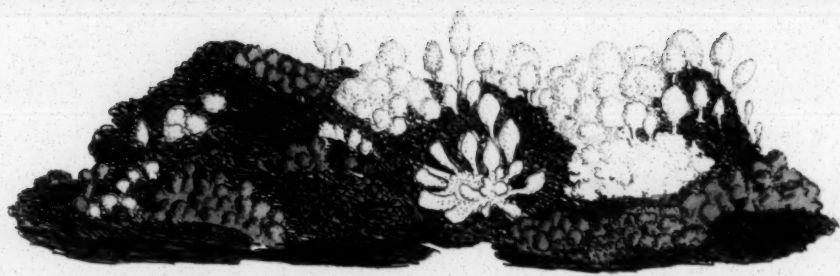


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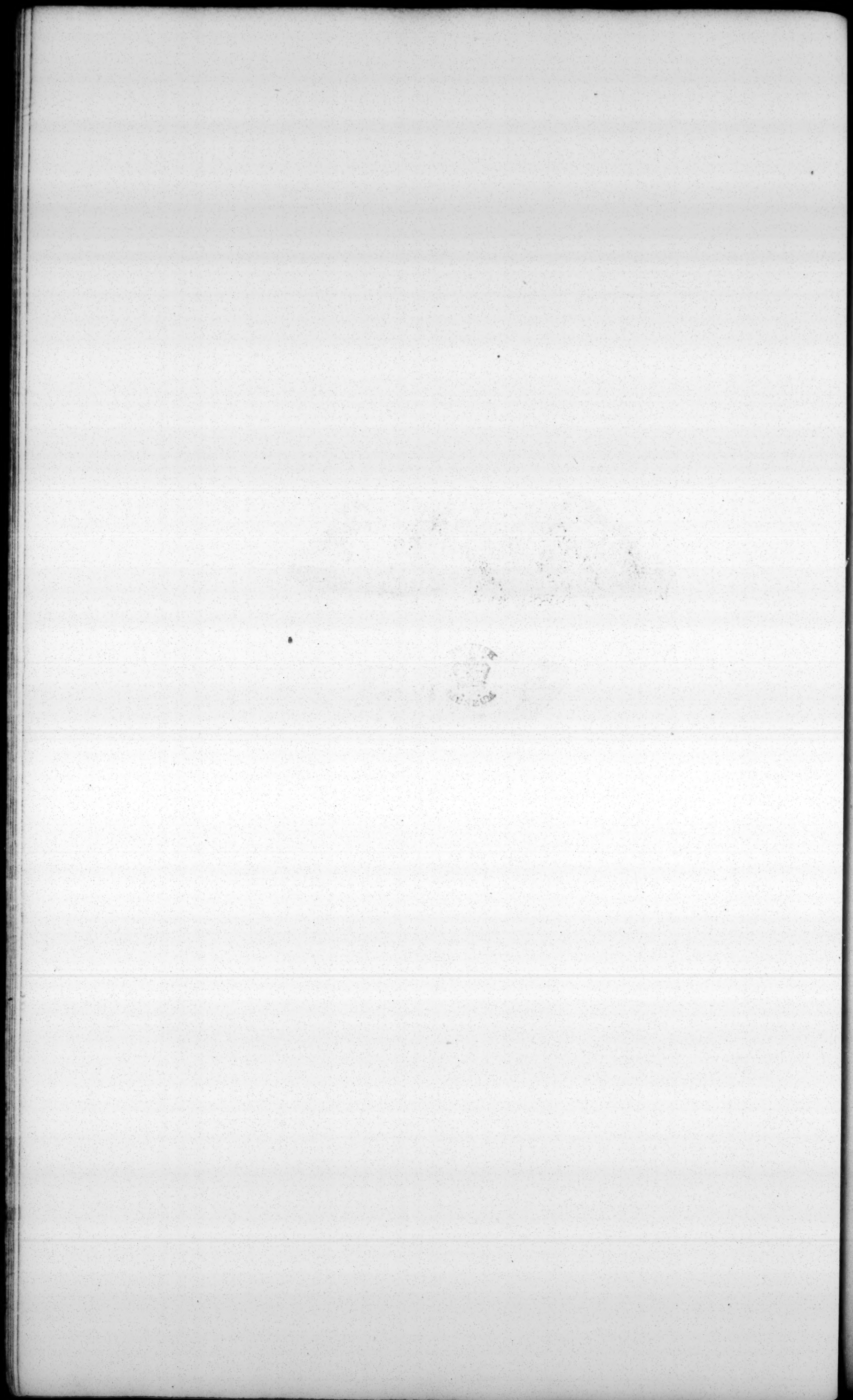


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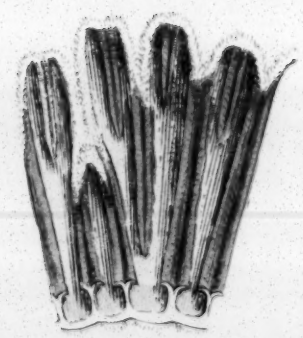
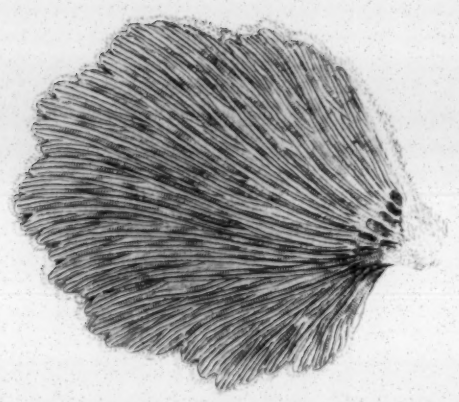
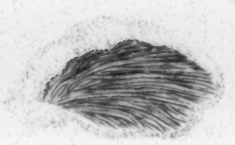














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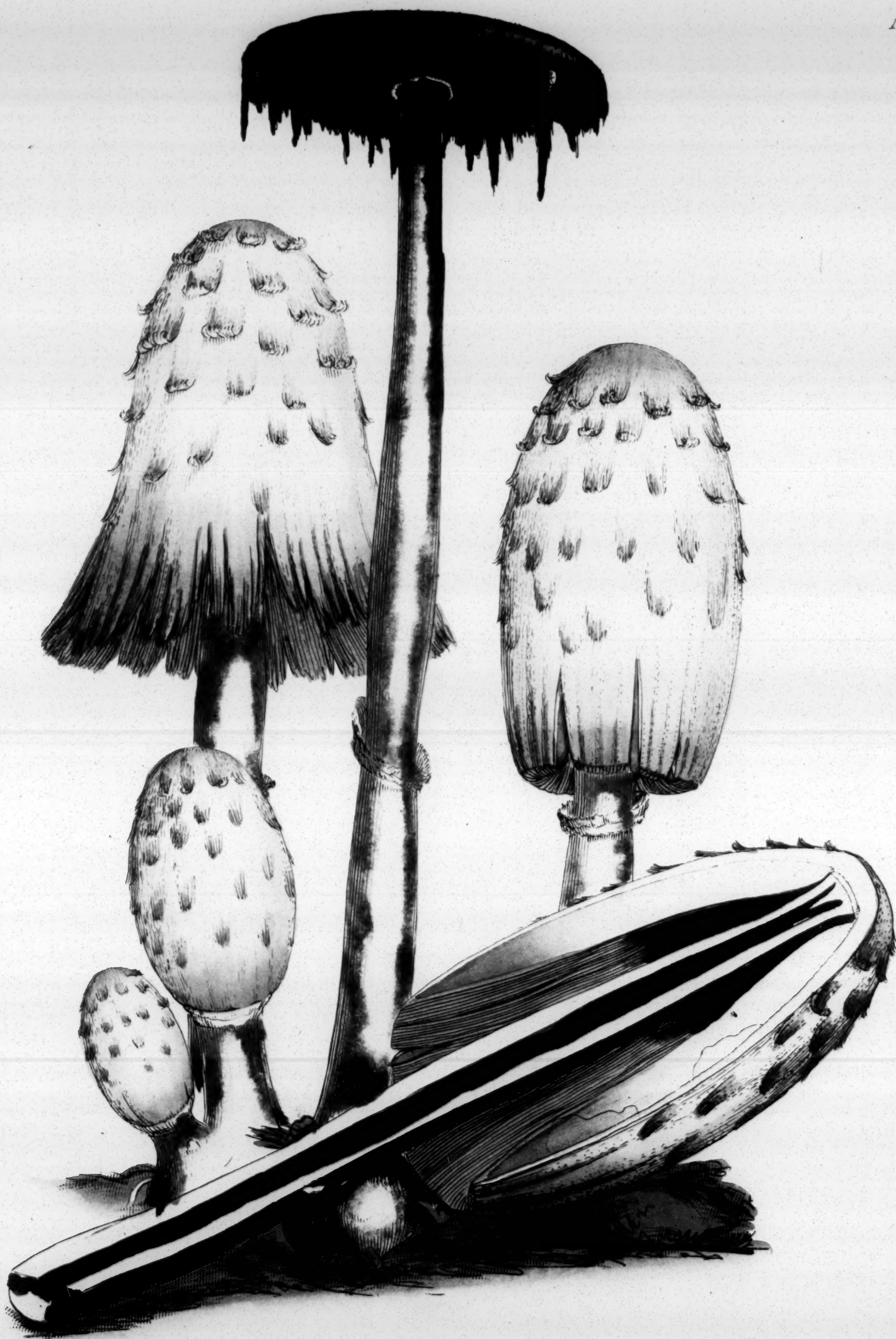


Agaricus ...



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Agaricus muscarius (L.) Berk.



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190 799 190 799 190 799





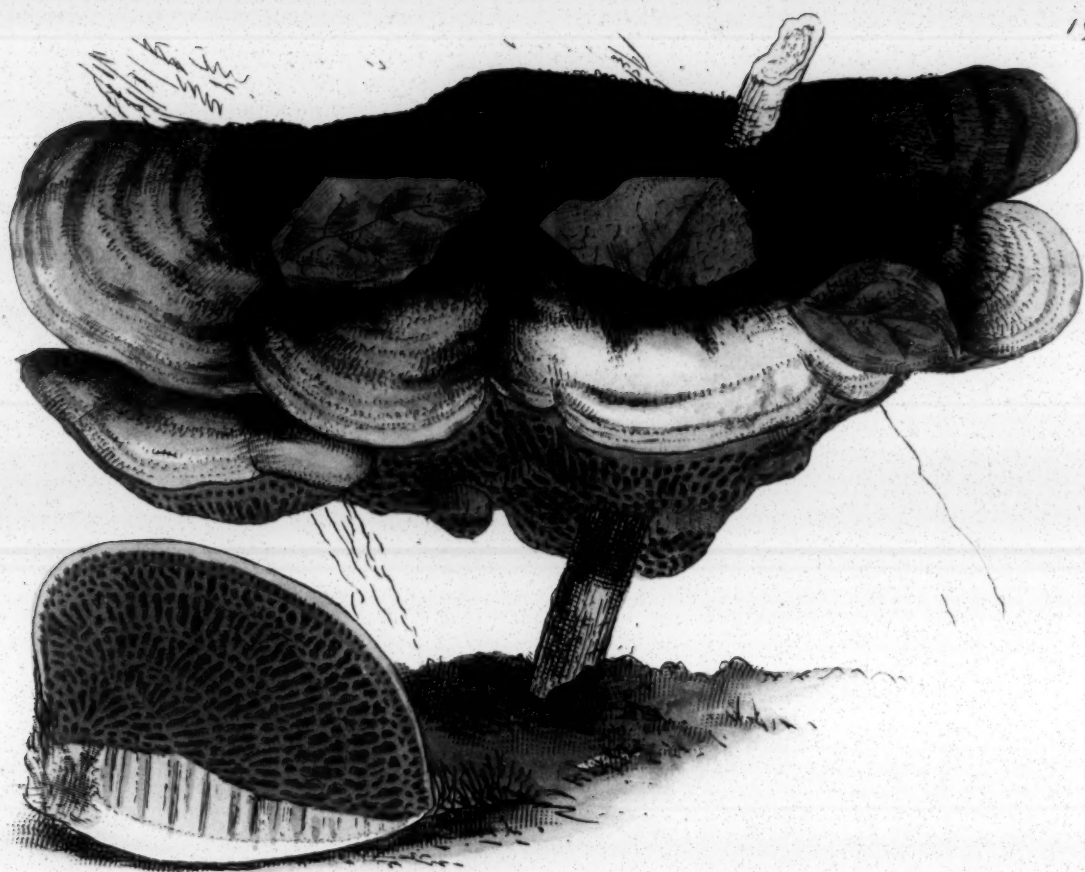


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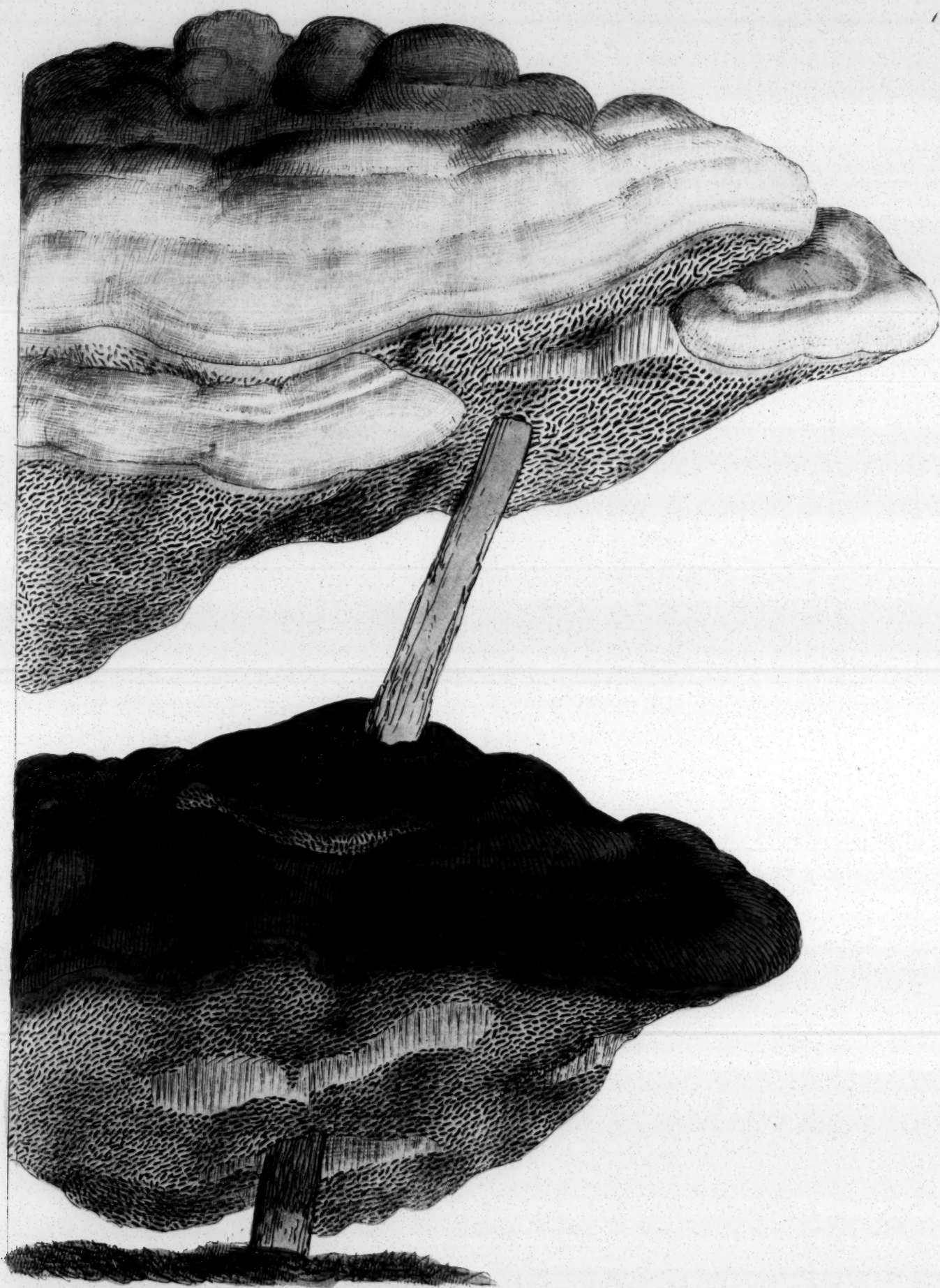






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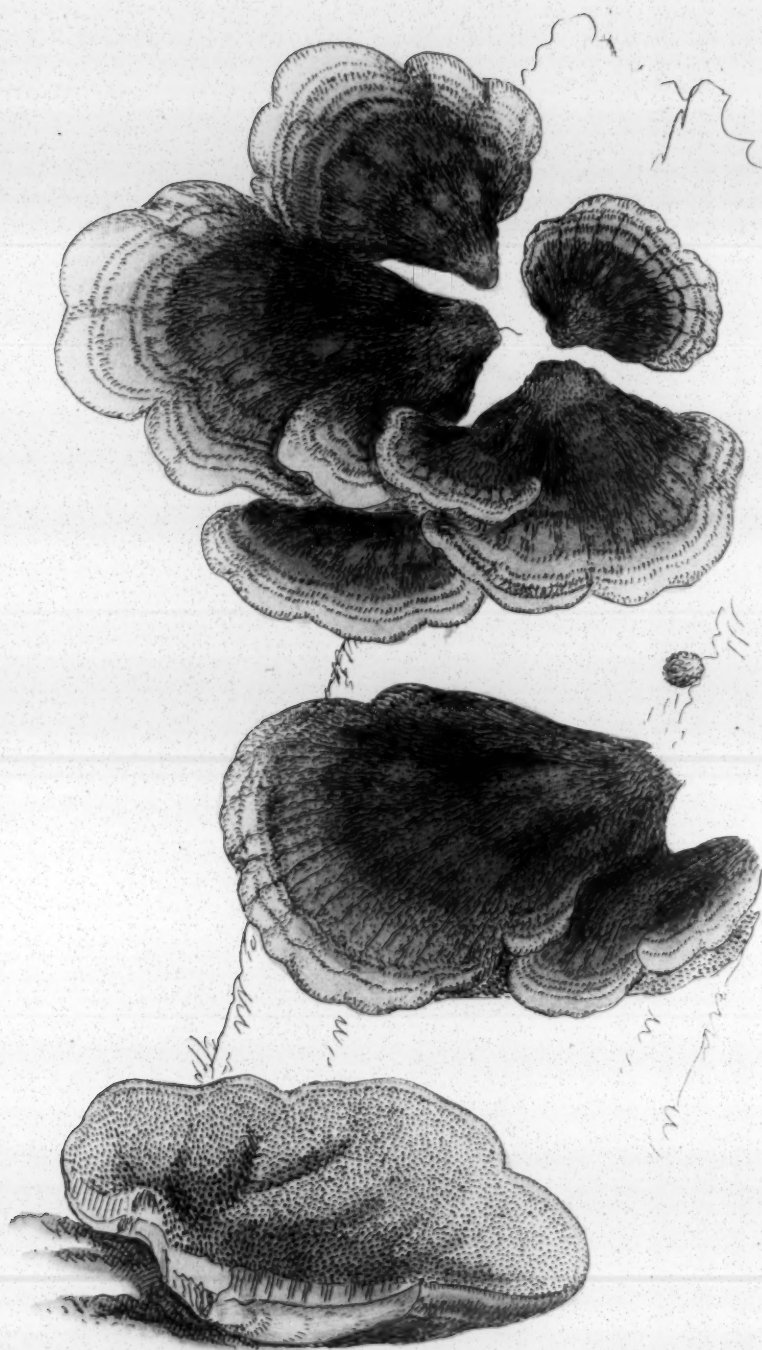


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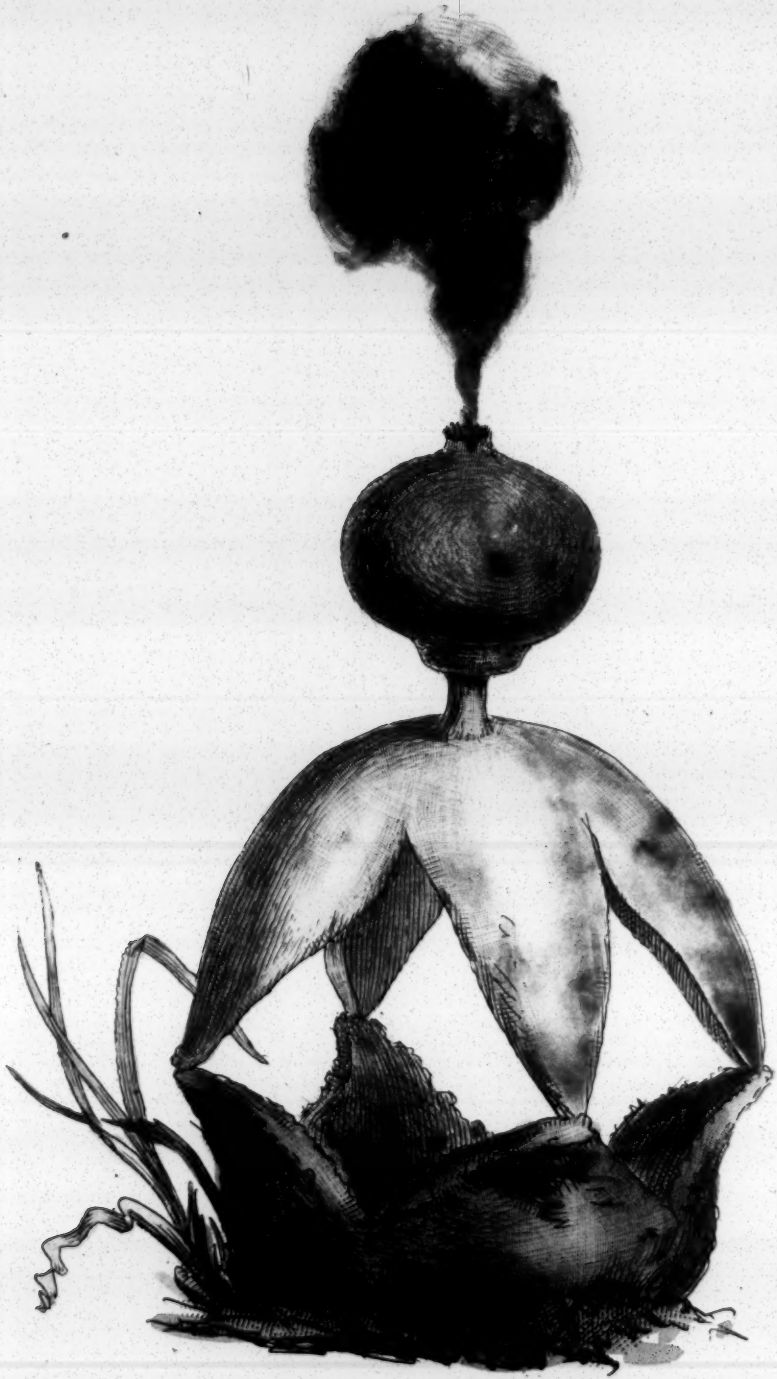






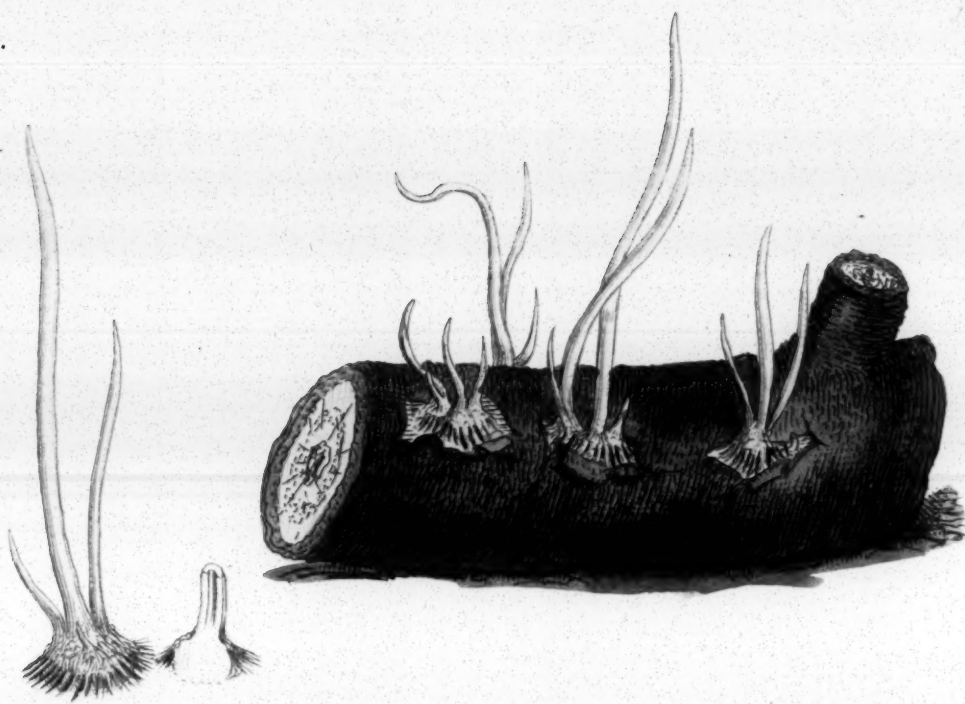






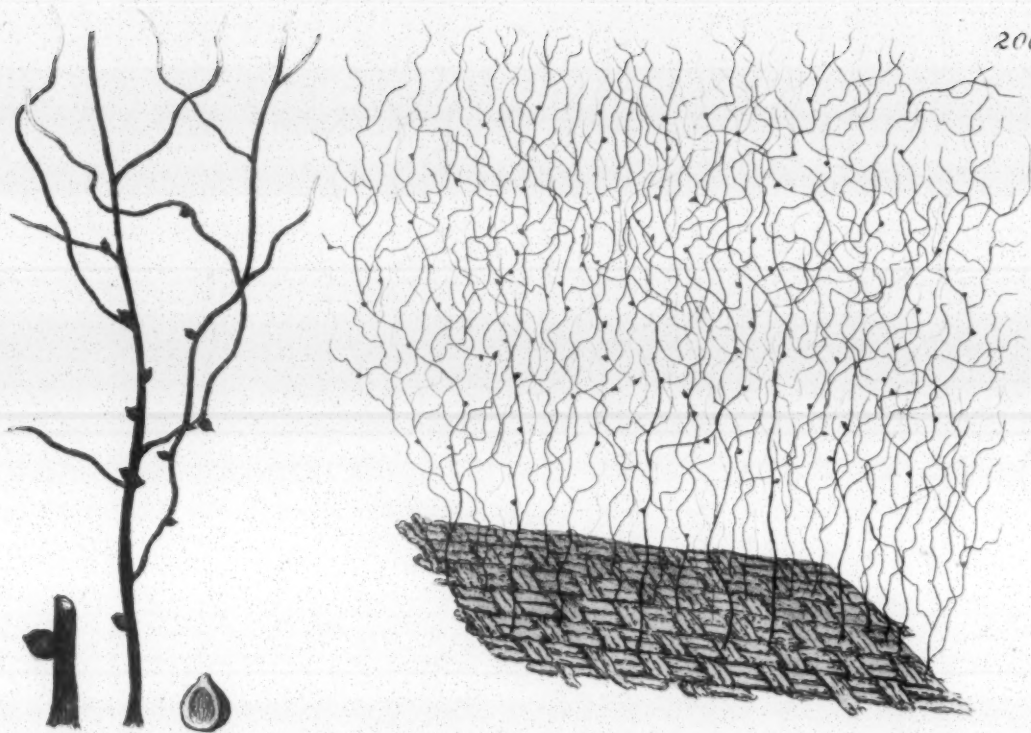
79. Puccinia, long. 1911.





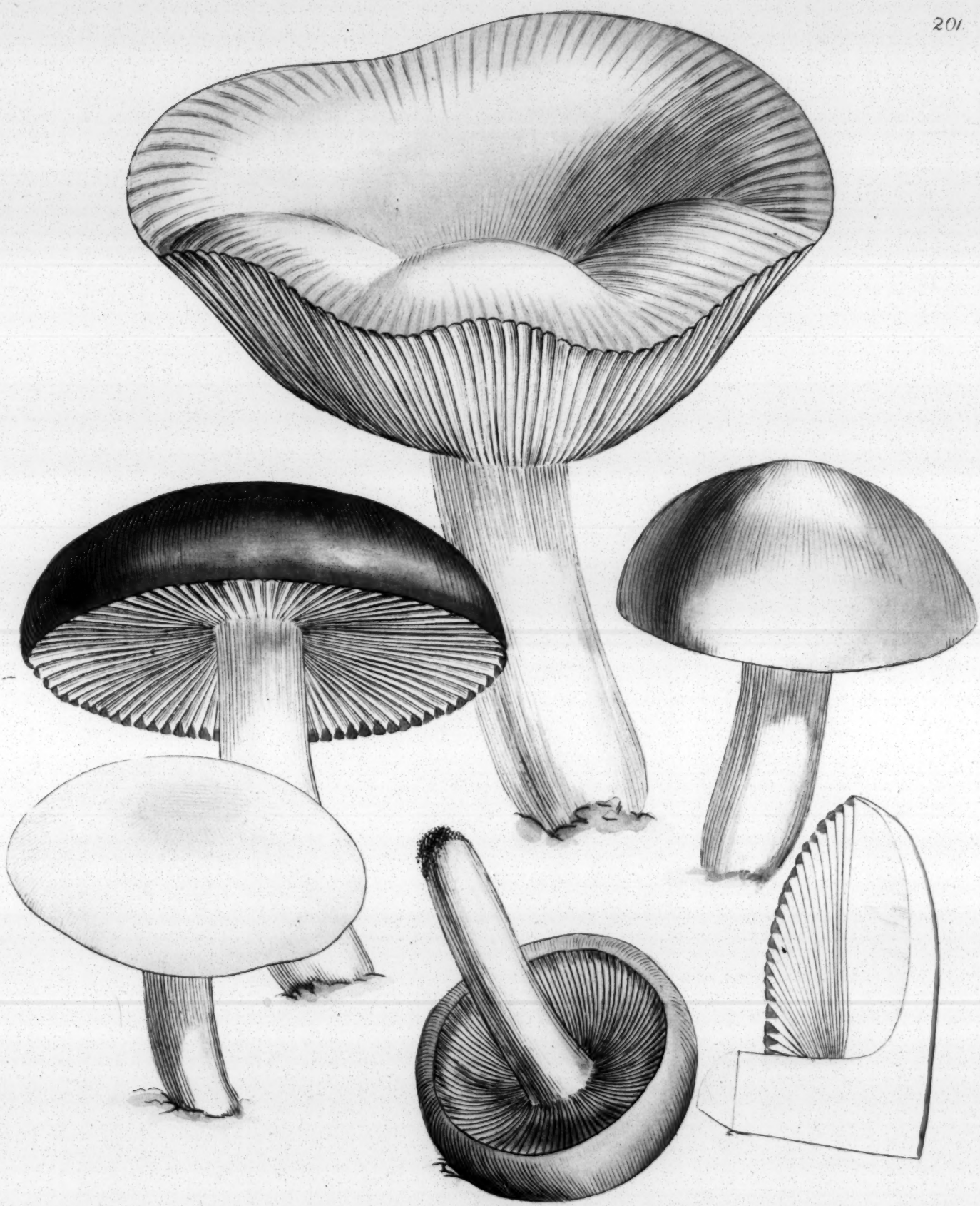
Jan. 1809 Published by J. L. 1809





Urtica dioica L. var. *dioica* L.







X







May 1799. Published by J. Murray, London.





Agaricus stipitatus Pers. 1797



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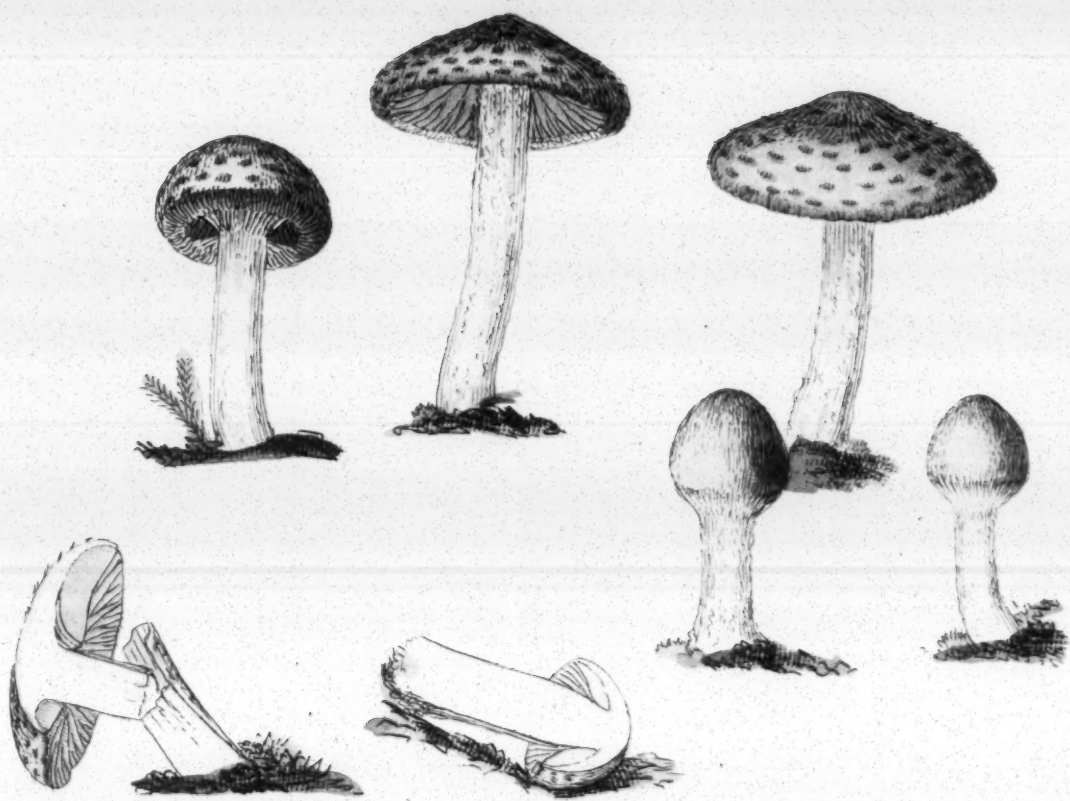


Agaricus muscarius L.







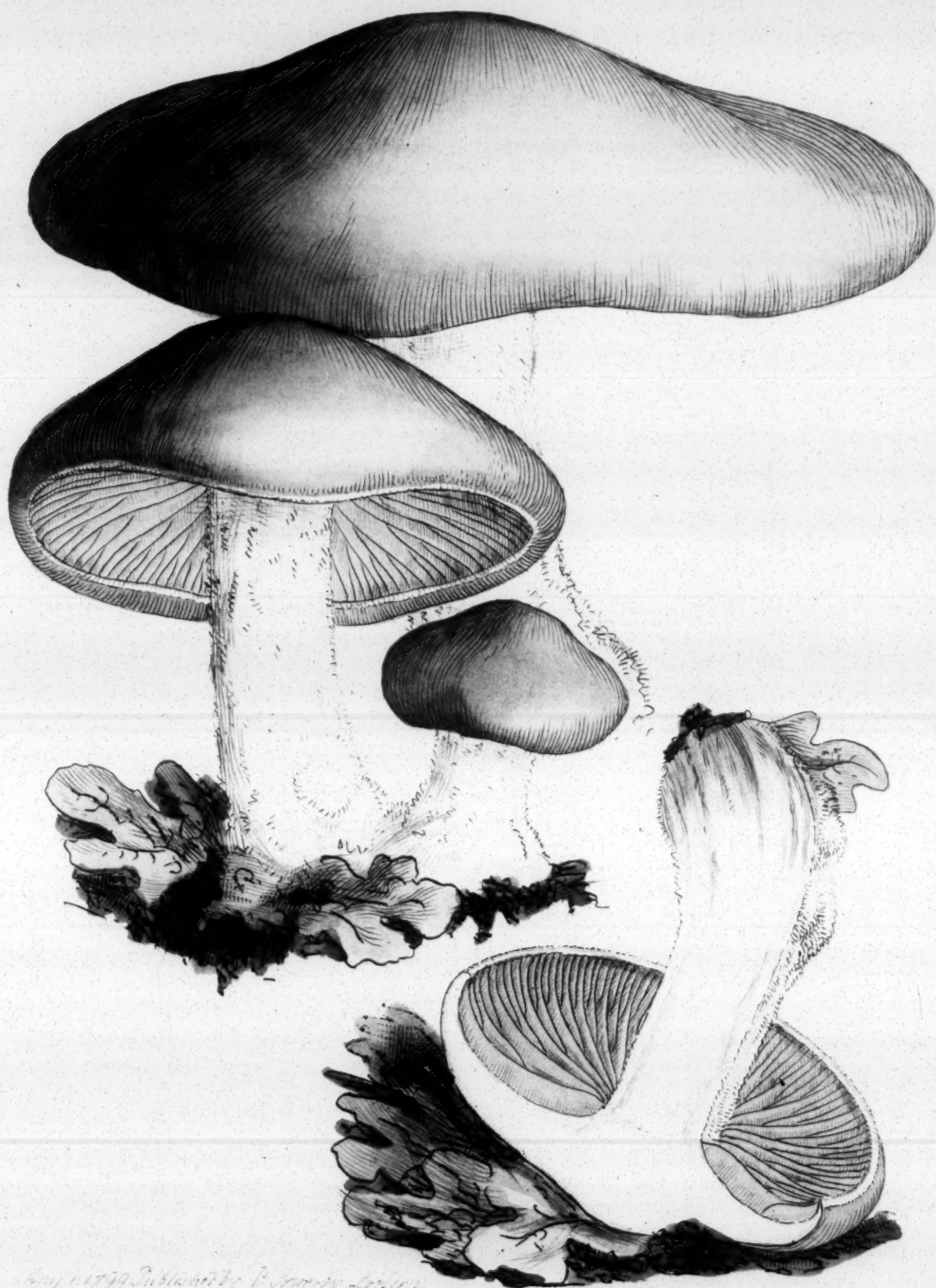


Agaricus stipitatus L. Fr. *Agaricus stipitatus* L. Fr.



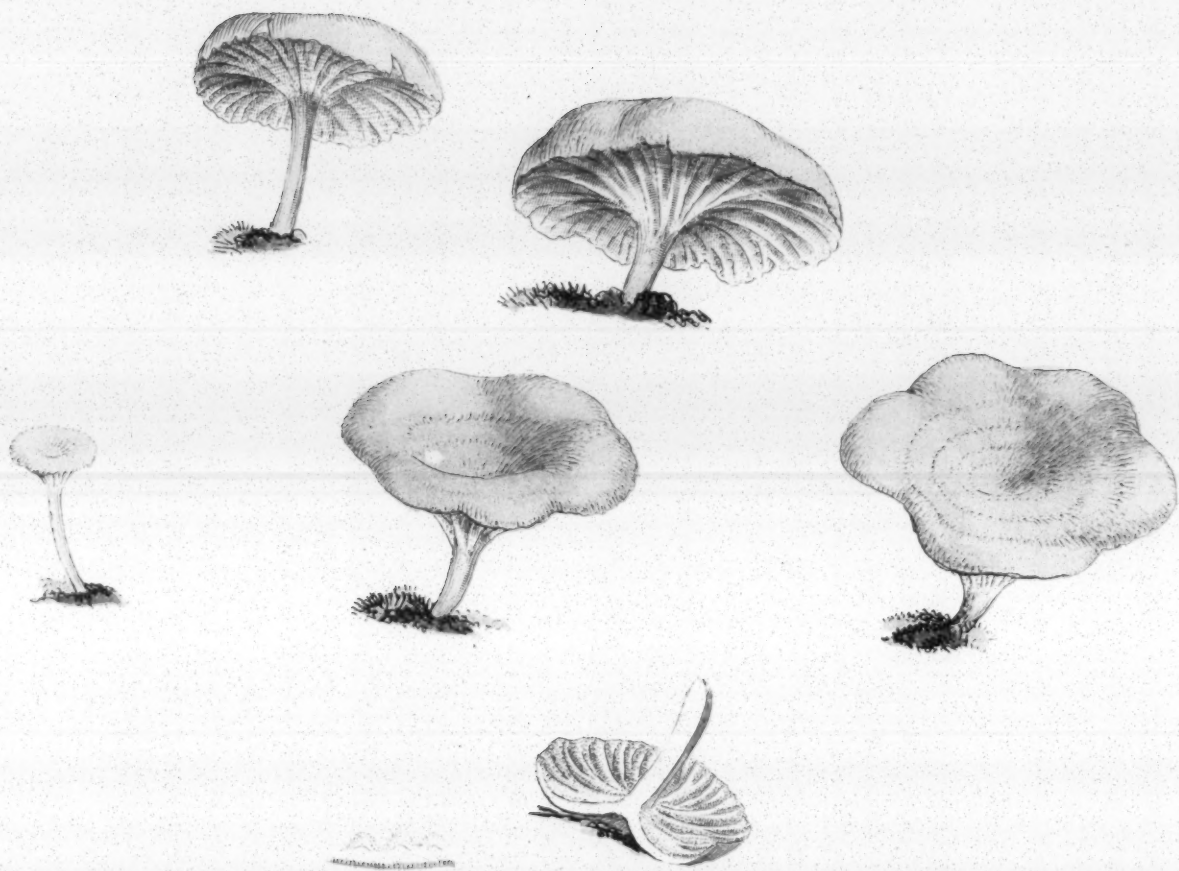






May 6 1799. Published by J. Smith, London.





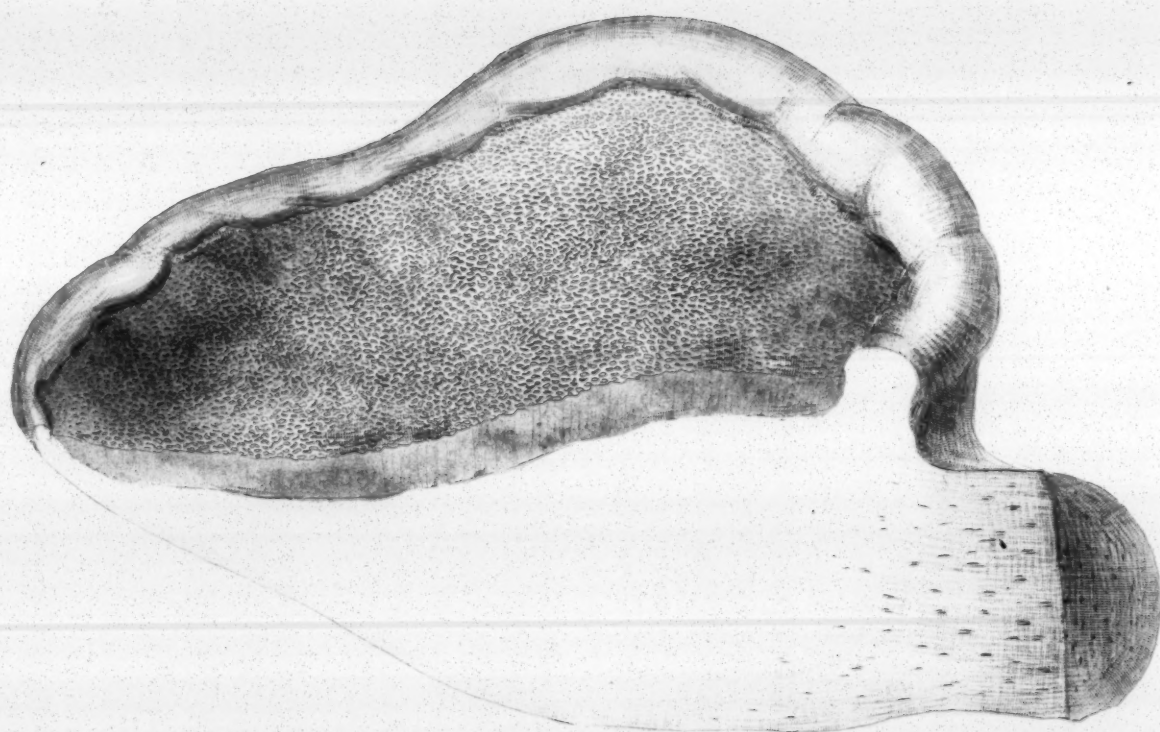
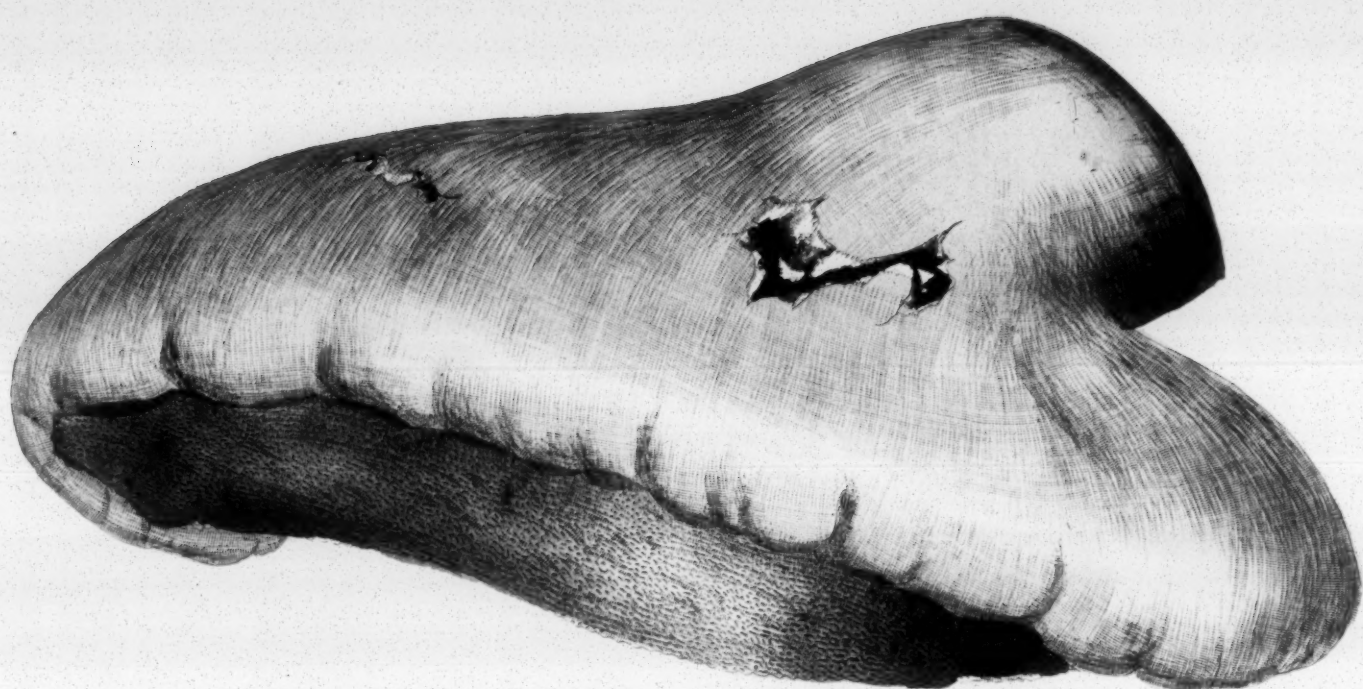


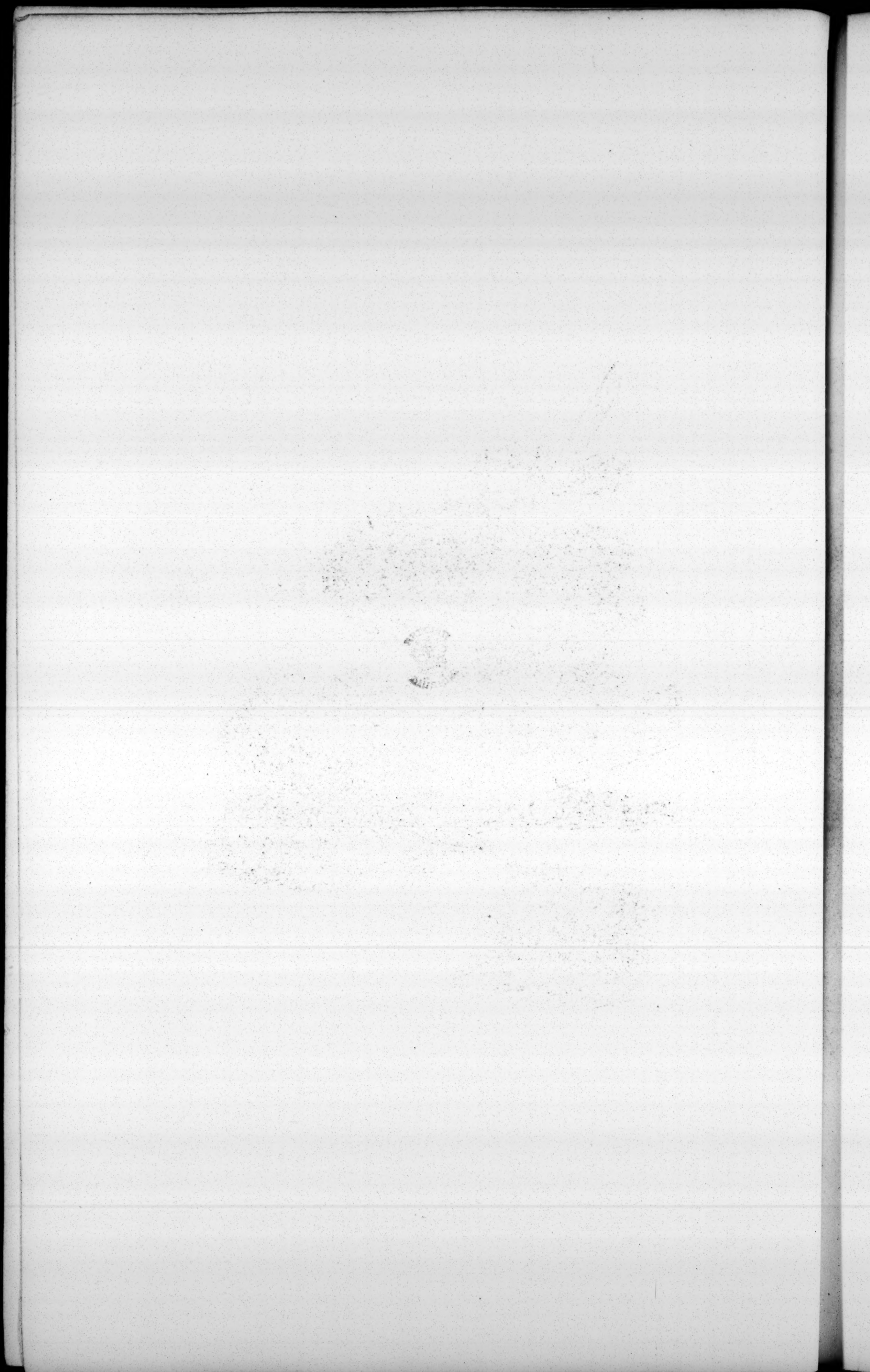
M

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And. 1854. and 1855. Supply. L. 1854.



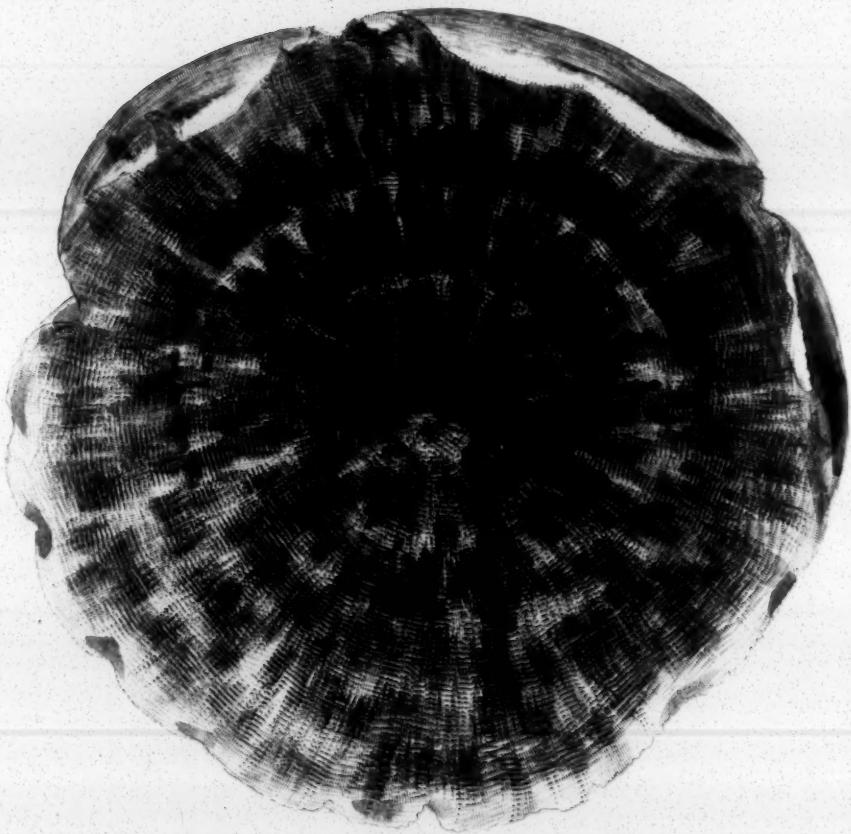
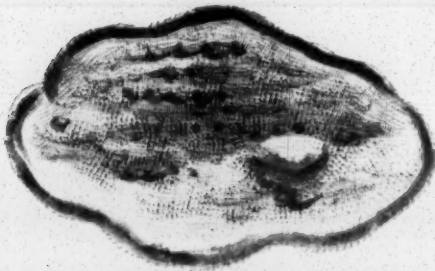


Fig. 1. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.



M

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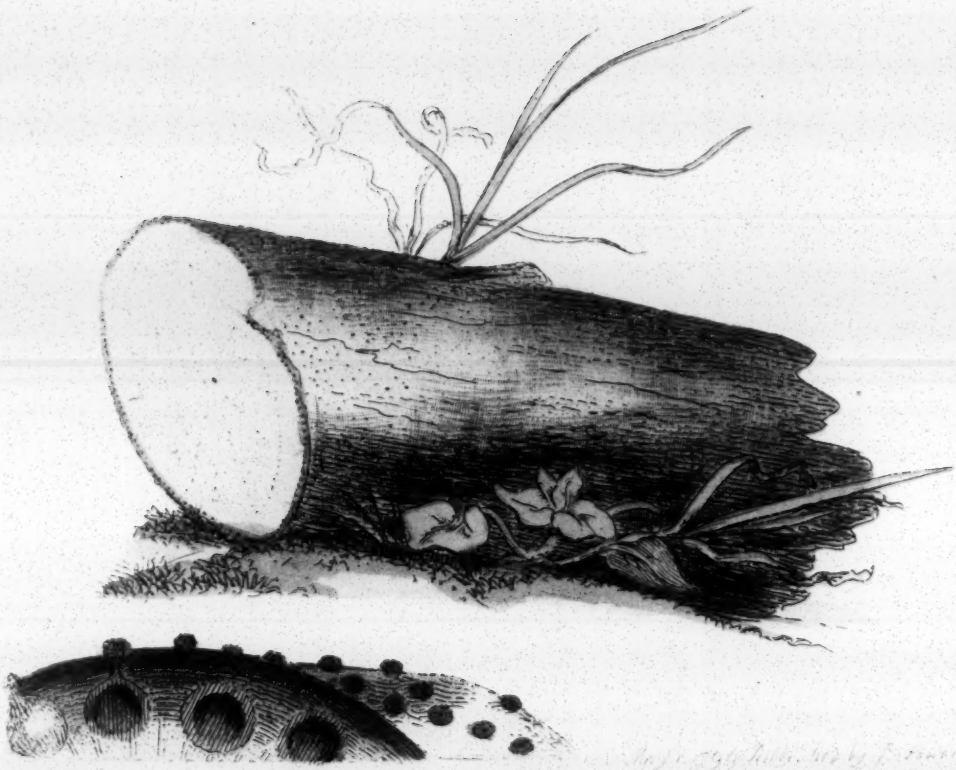
X

210



May 1799. Published by J. G. Smith.



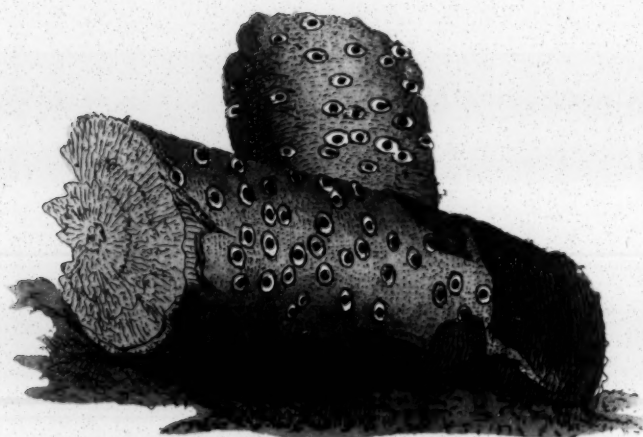


Amorpha canescens L. fr. *Amorpha*



X

210



Engraved by J. Smith, London.



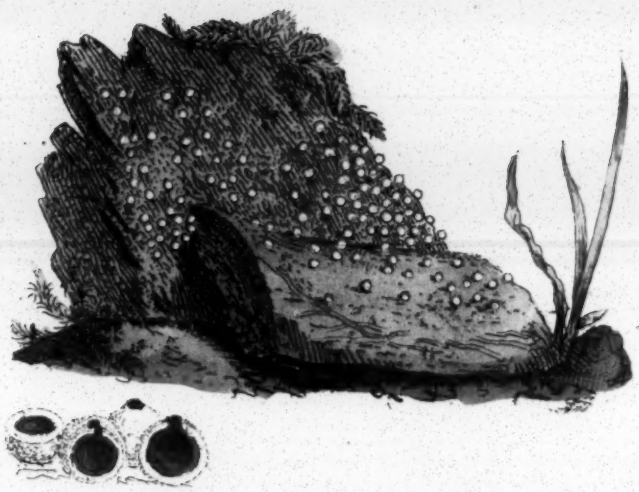
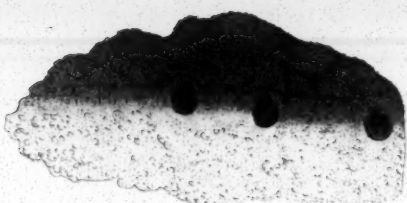
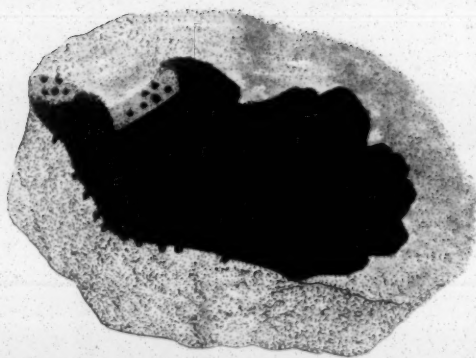
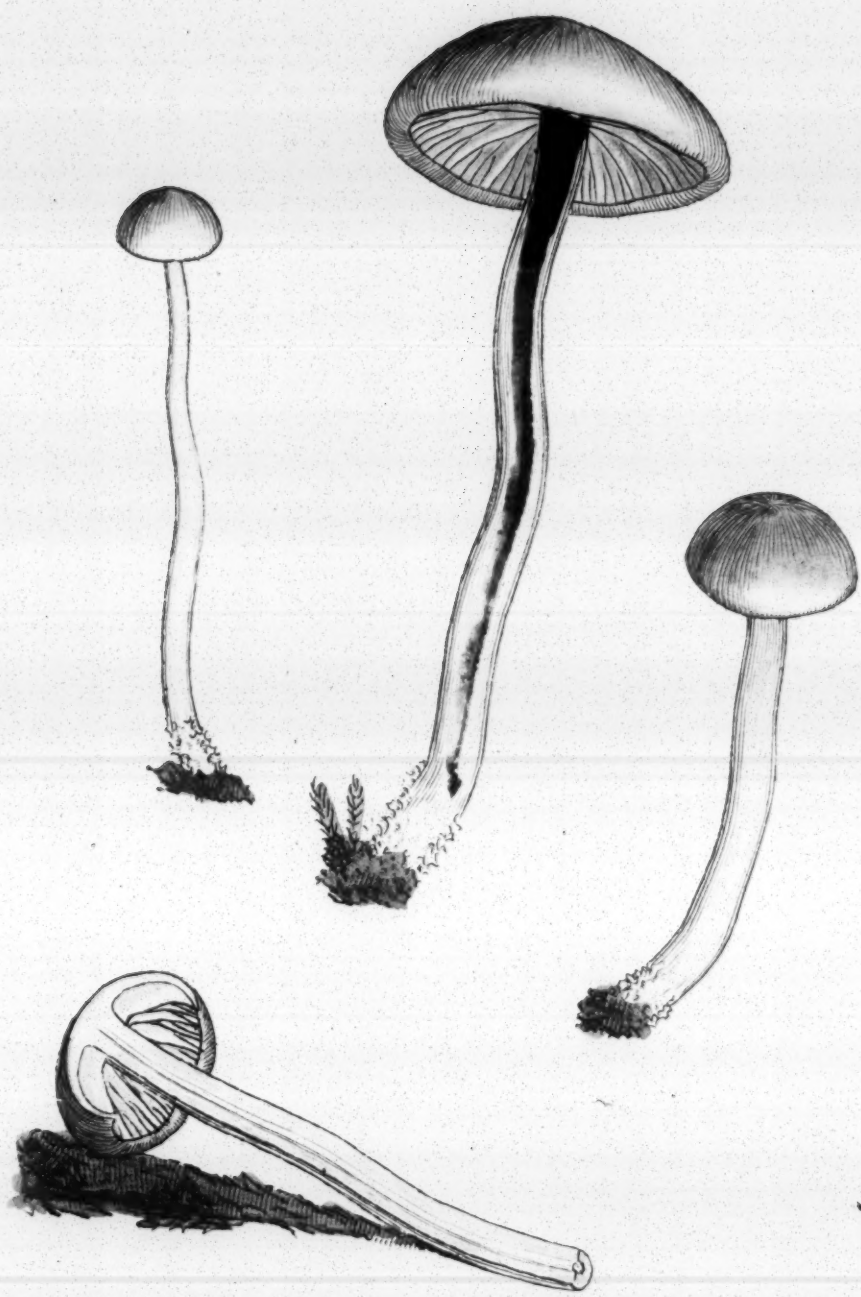


Fig. 1. 1745. Fossilized by J. Smith

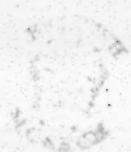




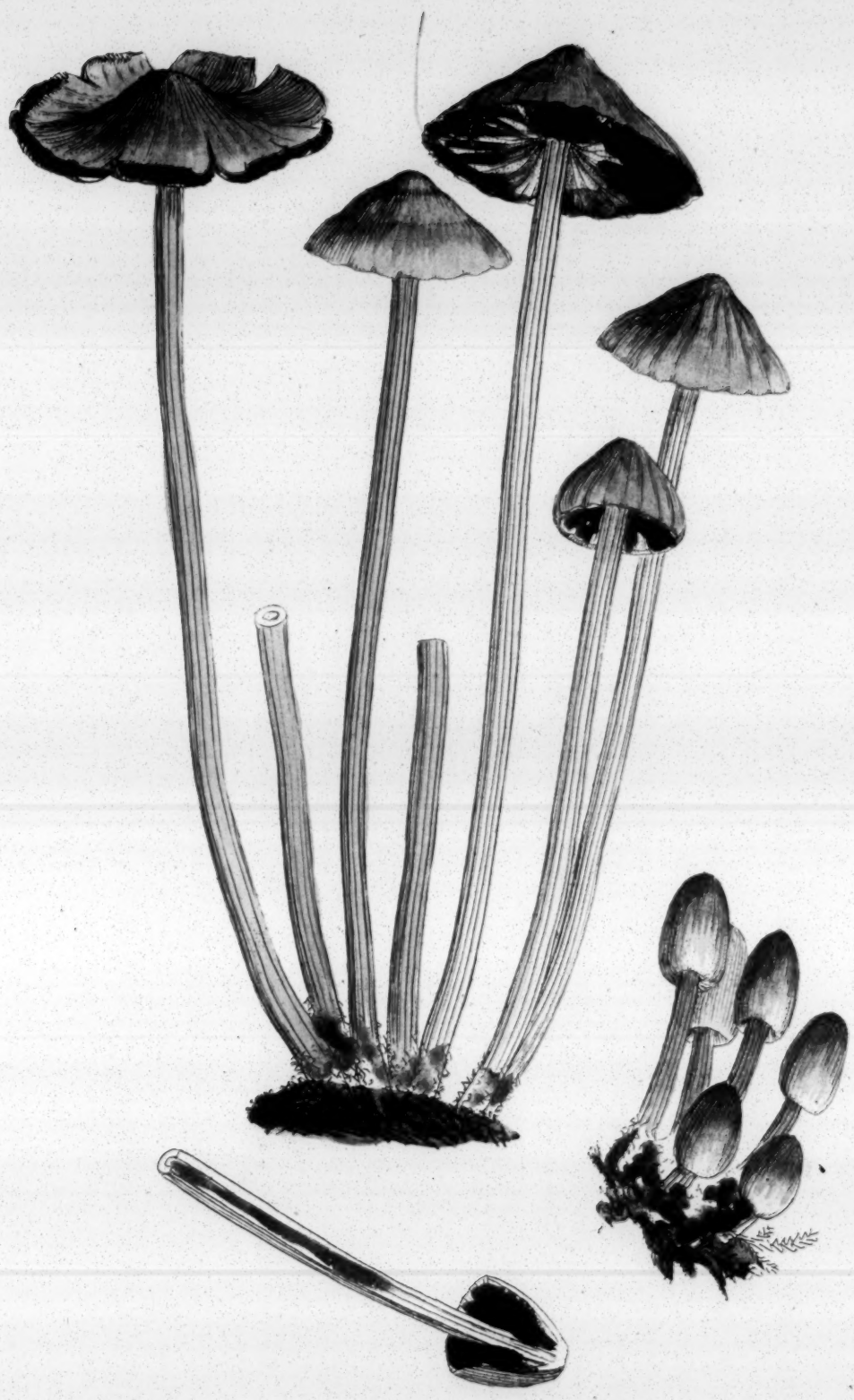




M. tricolor (L.) Berk.



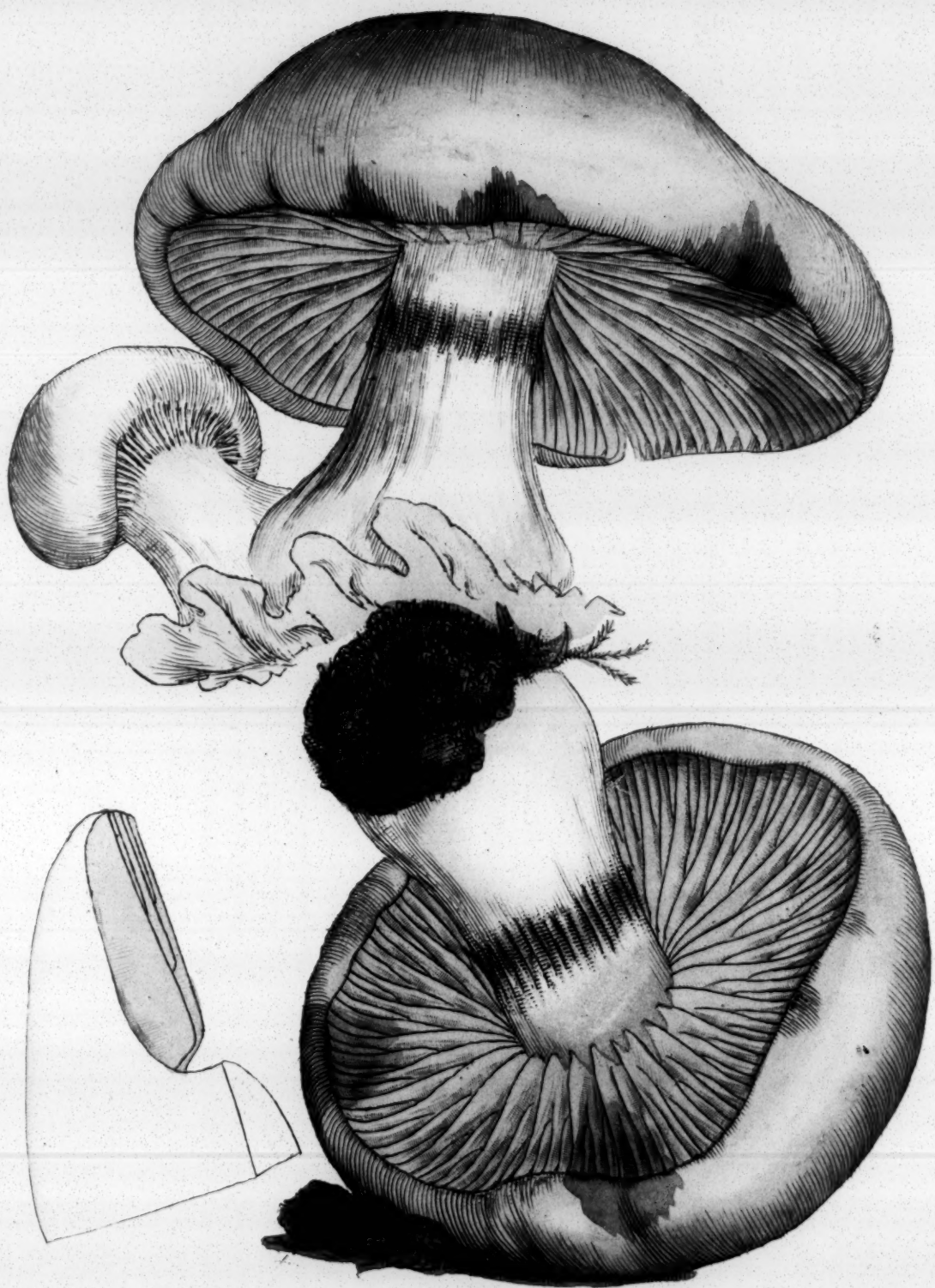
99



Agaricus muscarius



M









M

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Agaricus ruber L. Fr. - 1800

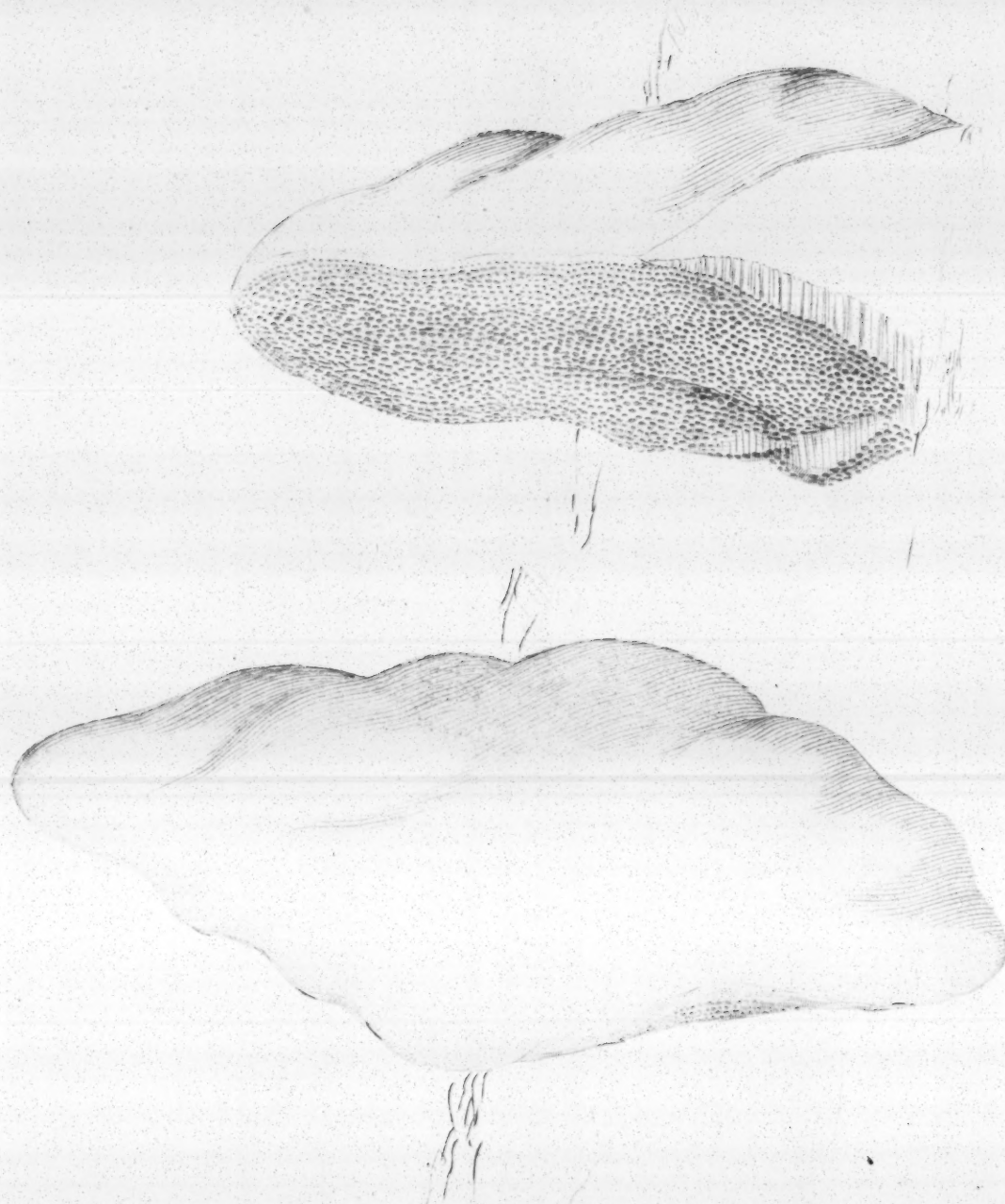


M

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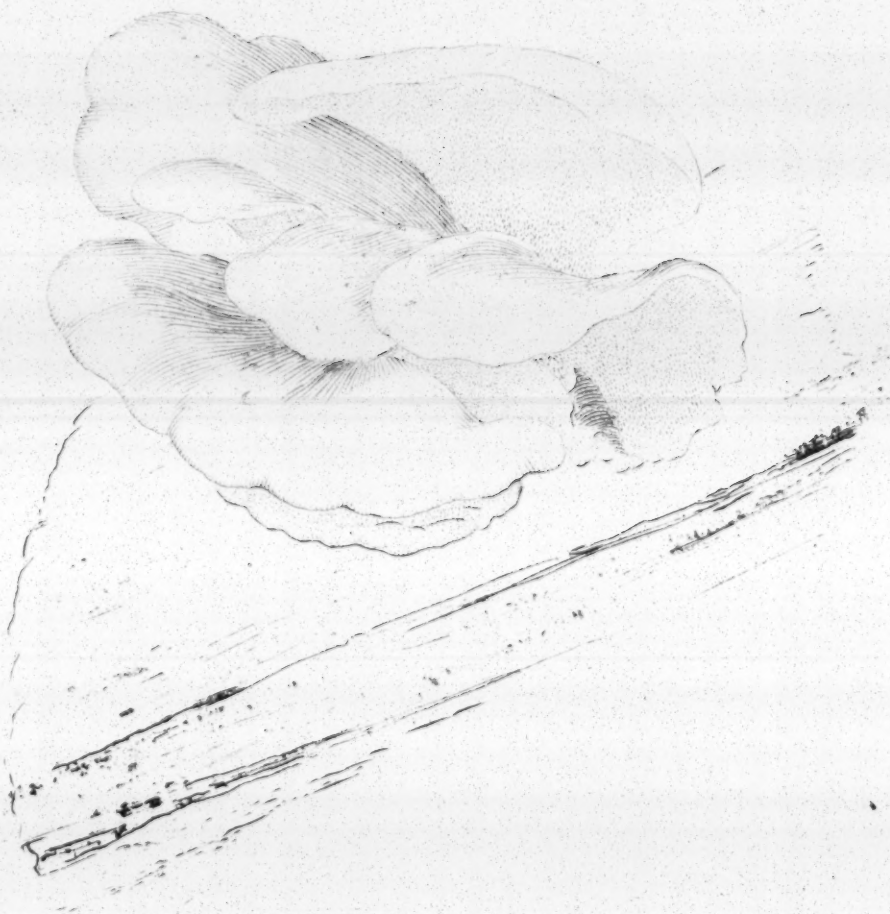


X



Agaricus stipitatus (Fr.) Berk.





Strombus marginatus



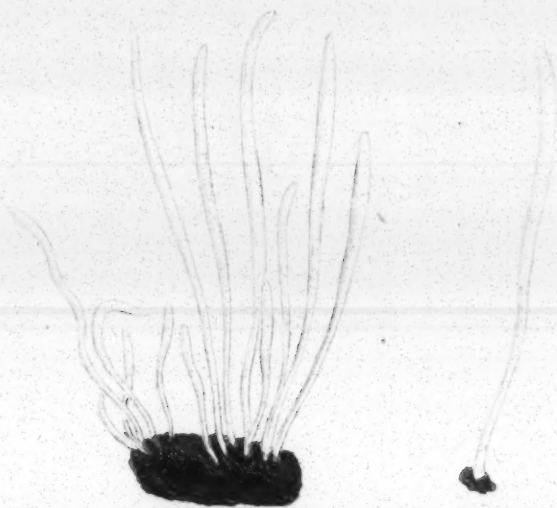


Mytilus edulis L.



M

232.

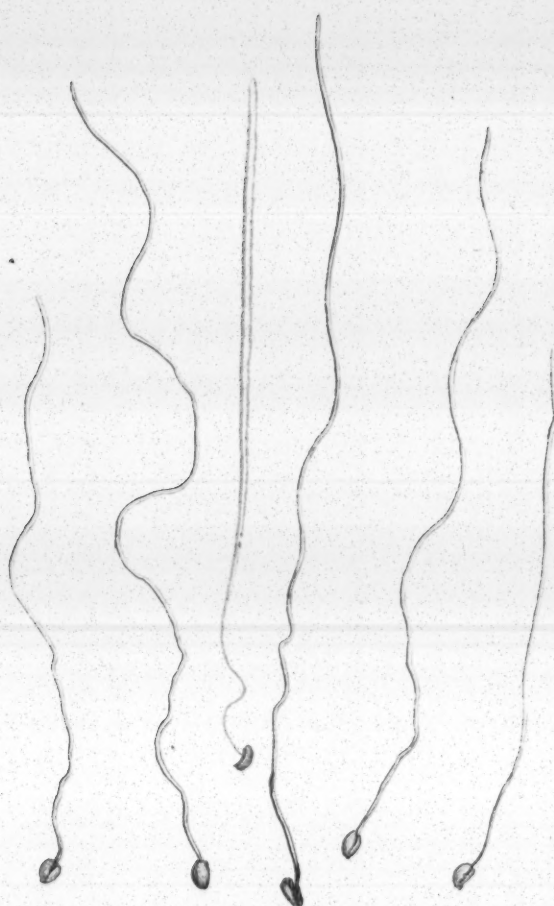


Phragmites communis



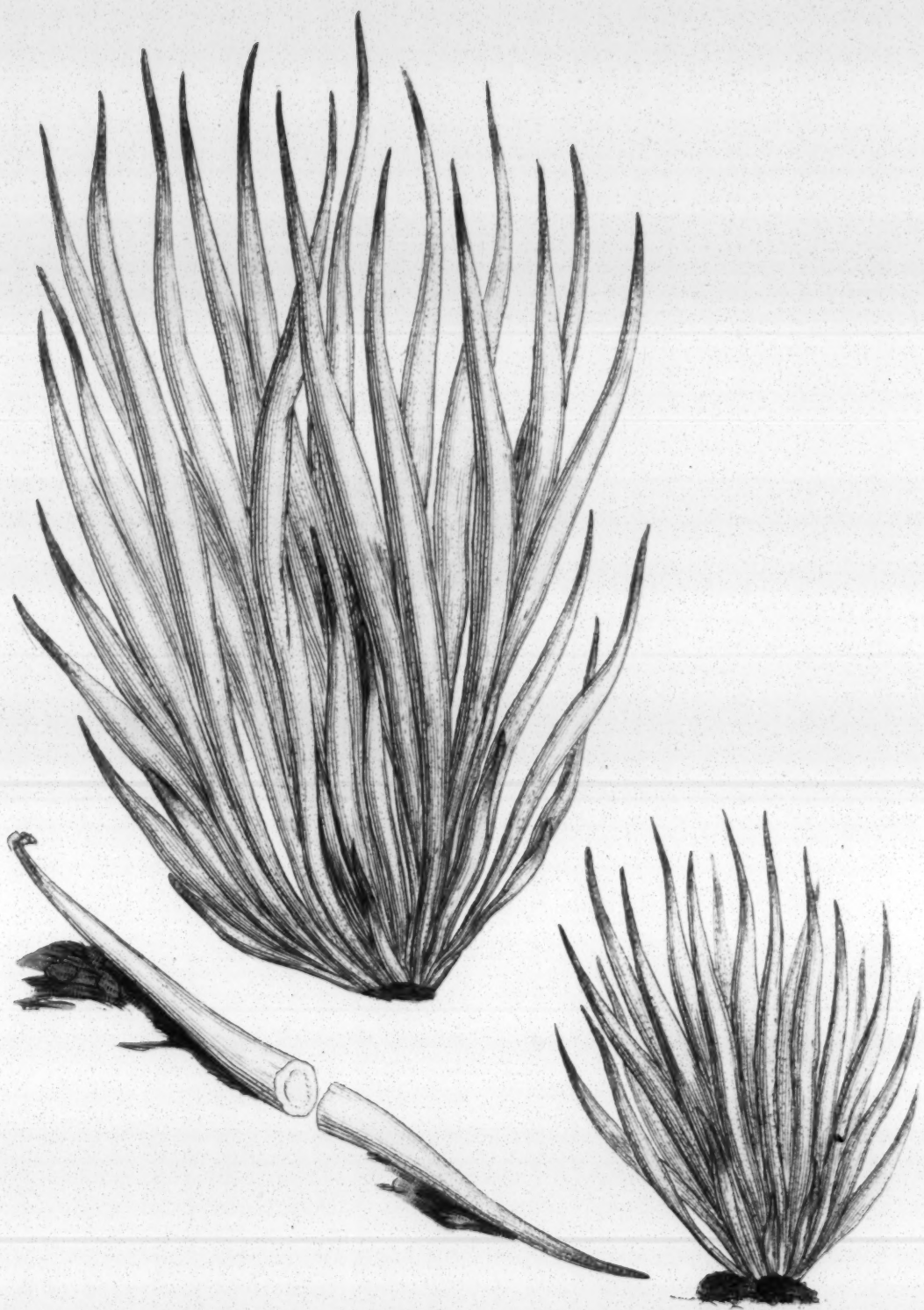
M

233.

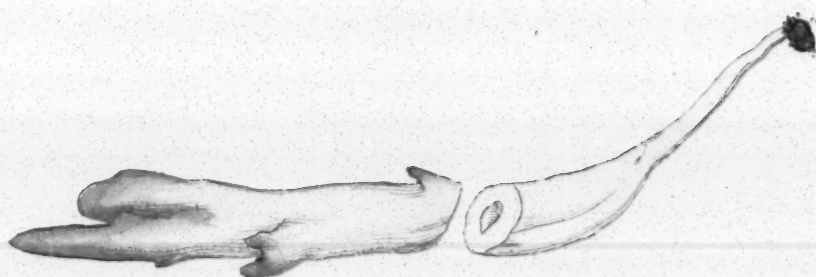


Sp. 1. 1859. Schizanthus (P. 1859) 20. 1859





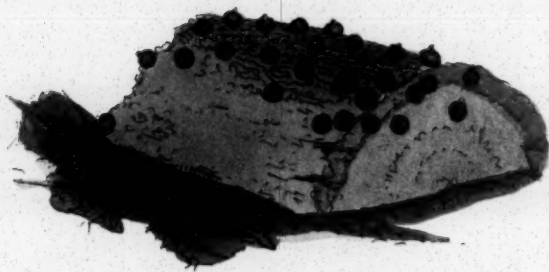




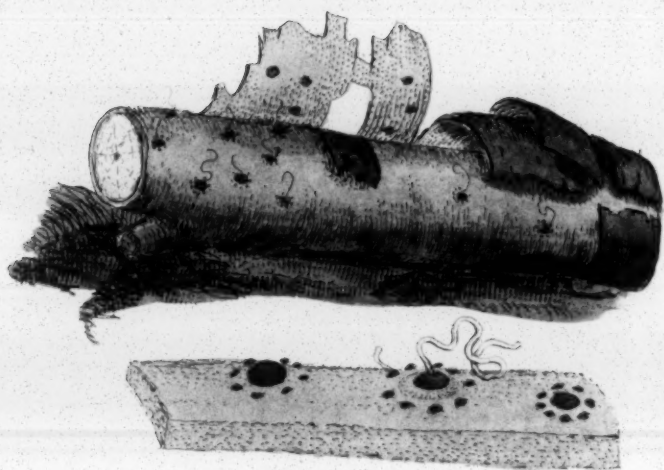


X

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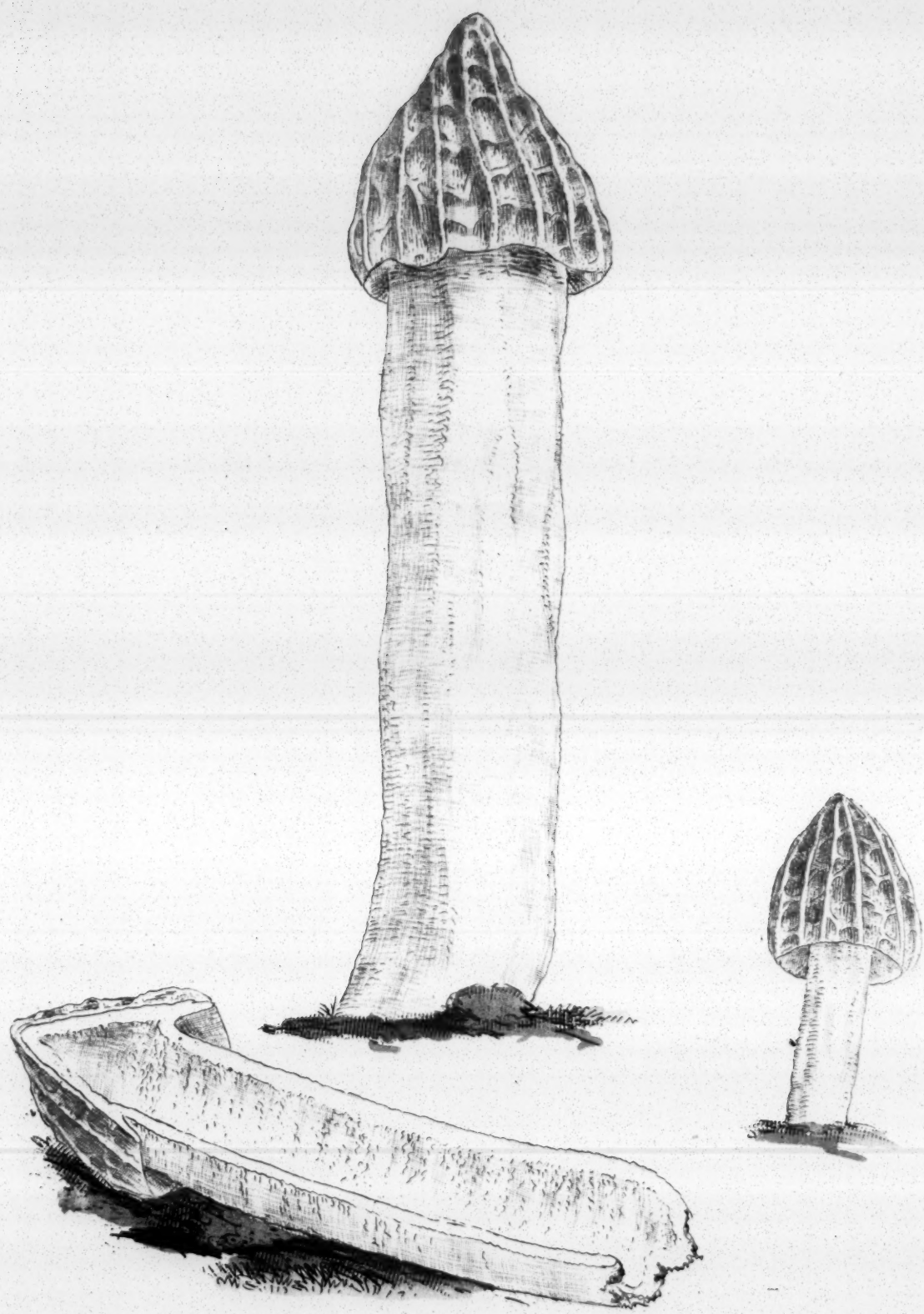
237

Engraved by J. Smith, London.



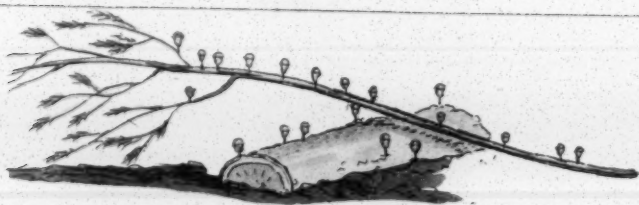
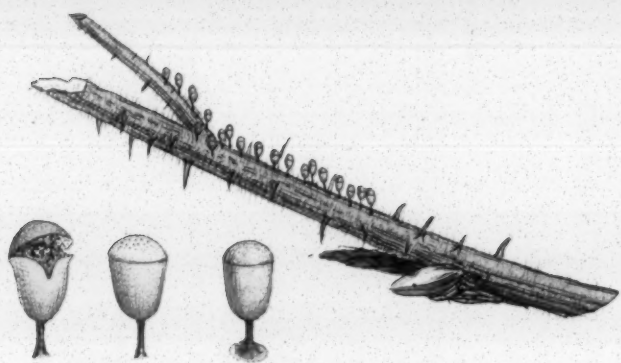
10

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Sept. 17, 1890. Published by J. B. Linn.





11790. 8. 156.



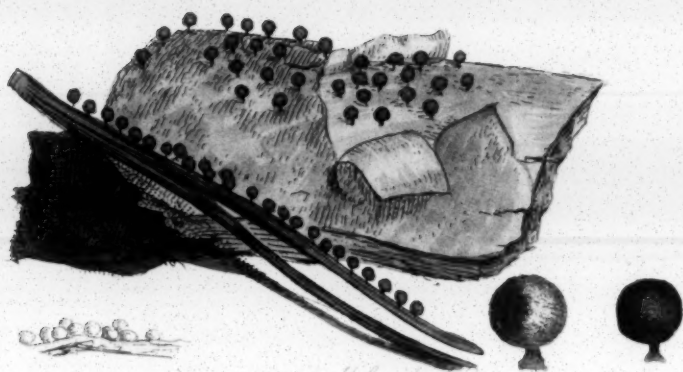


Fig. 1. *Southern Limestone*



